THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

Vol. LXIII No 14—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MARCH 4th, 1924. $1.50 per year in advance

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NAPANEE BRANCH,

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To Everyman

THE first and most important aim of Everyman who desires to succeed should be the same as that of successful business and financial houses—the formation of a Reserve Fund.

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Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

SILLSVILLE.

Mr. J. Green, Kingston, passed through her on Wednesday buying fat cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sharpe have left for their home in the west after spending the past two months with Mr. and Mrs. George Sharpe, Miss M. Sills, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gurrin and other relatives.

A delightful party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Sharpe on Tuesday evening in progressive Lost Hero.

"East Lynne," which was to have been played a week ago in Sillsville Town Hall, was postponed on account of bad weather.

Sillsville is practising a splendid play, "My Irish Rose," to be put on shortly. It is full of Irish wit.

Miss Stinson has resumed her school after her recent bereavement. Her mother, who lived at Maribank, passed away a few days after Miss Stinson's arrival at her bedside.

Mr. Herb White is moving into the house he purchased from B. Gilbert, who moved to Napanee.

Mrs. E. G. Downing has not been poorly, is somewhat better.

Mr. Robert Merritt recently sold a herd of pure bred Holsteins. The best cow died en route to her new home.

FOR SALE—Six shoats also a quantity of baled hay. J. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE—8-roomed house, in good repair, electric lights, new furnace, 2 barns and nine acres of land, well and cistern, one acre large fruit. Property is ten minutes walk to post office, Napanee. Suitable for garden, poultry and bee. Stabling for two cows. Beautiful location. Possession any time; ideal property for anyone. See ARTHUR CLARK, or F. C. BOURART. 12

FOR SALE—Giant White Wonder Seed Oats, clean and free from foul seed. You will insure yourself a good crop if you choose these varieties. Have grown them for ten years. Secure sample at Agricultural Office, and ask Mr. Mills when you see him. Also brood sows. White Wyandotte and White Leghorn cocks at $2.00 each. W. L. HAIGHT, Bath, Ont. 14-d

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Napanee Driving Park will be held in the Secretary's office on

THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, at 7.30 p.m.

J. L. BOYES, Sec'y.

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to Statute, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the County House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY MARCH 18th, 1924 at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, Mar. 19th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON, County Clerk.

Dated March 1st, 1924.

MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd, 1924, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of T. B. German, auctioneer, in the village of Napanee, subject to a reserve bid, the following property, viz:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, and being the central part of the northerly part of lot number fifteen, in the fourth concession of the said Township of Ernestown, bounded on the south and west by the public highway and with a part of the north westerly portion of said lot, containing in all forty acres, more or less, save and except the occupation of the said mortgagor. Said last mentioned part being bounded on the south by what is known as the Mill Road, and on the east by a road passing from north to south through said lot. The said lands hereby conveyed being all that part of said lot owned by said mortgagor, and now occupied by him and all that part of said lot formerly owned by the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario.

The above is a very desirable property, situated in a most excellent locality on the public highway leading from Napanee to Kingston and should be an excellent opportunity for anyone who wishes to purchase a small farm.

The property will be offered for sale subject to conditions of sale which will be read at the time of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of the sale and the balance to be paid within 15 days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to T. B. German, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for the mortgagee.

T. B. GERMAN, Solicitor for the Mortgagee. S. W. CLARK, Auctioneer. 14-d

Hard and soft wood mixed, cut stove lengths, $3.00 per cord. 5-d R. LIGHT.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

From the point of view of the ordinary citizen, the item of outstanding interest in last week's Budget debates in the Legislature was the startling suddenness with which the Ferguson Government was thrown from its vigorous offensive against the Progressives into a position where it must defend its own brief record.

The brilliant speech of A. Belanger, the new Liberal member for Russell, constitution a challenge which the Government can either overlook, or which, if it sees fit, it can take pains to meet with its remaining speakers. For Mr. Belanger put it up to the administration from the figures of its own expert Attorney-General Nickle, that they were vastly exceeding the spending scale set by the late Drury Government.

Figures of course, make dreary reading, but if one will just take the trouble to read Mr. Belanger's few statistics one can grasp the immense importance of what the member for Russell was putting forward. And the figures on which Mr. Belanger bases his calculations are not new. They are file in the Drury decade.

Mr. Belanger worked it out in detail, with all kinds of expenditure, but taking just the total expenditure, it is this. Mr. Nickle said the total expenditure for which the Drury Government now responsible in eight and a half months was $9,398,000 and that of the Ferguson Government $29,442,000 in three and a half months. That means an average monthly increase for the new Government of $1,424,000 and a yearly increase of $17,088,000. And, as Mr. Belanger pointed out to the House, the new Government has intimated that on the basis even of last year's expenditures there will be a deficit of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

The Liberals in the Legislature say they take the present position of provincial finances very seriously, even if they do not swallow the whole of the $15,000,000 deficit that the Government presents. By the amendment introduced by Mr. Belanger the followers of W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., are demanding a severe curtailment of future expenditures to an extent which will effect a balancing of the budget when next the Provincial Treasurer comes to address the Legislature.

The wording of the resolution does away with any doubt as to what the Liberals are asking that new debts which Mr. Price, the House must bring in. It says that the House demands that such economies be effected as will bring about the desired result, for the only alternative to a balanced budget is a continual piling up of debt charges from year to year, with money borrowed to meet deficiencies. And on this borrowed money interest must continually be paid out of the contribution of the taxpayers.

The House was delighted to hear the admirable address of the new Liberal member for Russell, who is one of French Canada's frequent contributions to the ranks of able speakers and clear thinkers. Although there is a trace of the French accent in Mr. Belanger's utterances, he speaks with better English than many an Anglo Saxon member who counts himself a good orator.

He touched a responsive chord in the House and probably throughout the Province when he demanded for the ordinary citizen a standardized system of accounting for provincial finances which the ordinary taxpayer could tell whether deficit means deficit or surplus means surplus.

The Legislature, all told, heard very good addresses from all sides during the week from Mr. Belanger, Manning Doherty, the Progressive leader, Attorney General Nickle, and last, but not least, from Zotique Mageau, the fighting Liberal from Sturgeon Falls, who told Progressive adherents that now the old Government had made a terrible fizz of Government they should get into their respective parties for "a straight, manly fight."

CENTREVILLE.

This does not look much like an open winter. The roads are filled full in places.

There is very little sickness in this part this season.

John Cavanaugh and family are moving on the farm they purchased north of the village and Geo. McKeown is moving on the farm vacated by Mr. Cavanaugh.

A great many are now busy storing ice for the summer.

Harold Sweet has his contract for hauling logs from Jas. McGill's swamp to Wenghoy's, completed.

Geo. McGill and Fred Bronk are still darawing logs to Lens station.

The remains of Thomas Fleming, a former well-known resident of this village, who died in Windsor were brought to the cemetery here and interred on Feb. 14th.

The sawing machine has been through here.

Balls and parties are numerous despite the bad roads.

Byron Perry and William Storring spent a week with friends in the North country.

Our mail carriers have had some serious times getting over the snow banks.

A great many are anxiously awaiting the return of the auto season.

H. J. GLEESON, M.B.

University of Toronto.

Office of late Dr. Grant, corner of East and Bridge streets.

Office hours 1.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Phone 123.

DEATH'S HARVEST

GEORGE HURLBURT WILLIAMS.

"Hub." Williams, as he was familiarly known, passed away very suddenly at his home on East street, on Friday evening. He was taken seriously ill in the early morning and in the afternoon he passed away.

Deceased had been a resident of Napanee for a long number of years, coming here from his farm in Ernestown, which he was forced to leave on account of ill health. Shortly after removing to Napanee he went into the livery business in partnership with the late Mr. Potter, and the firm of Potter & Williams were noted for the splendid horses they kept. Upon the retirement of Mr. Potter, Mr. Williams continued the business for some years. Latterly Mr. Williams had been a buyer and shipper of live stock, in partnership with Mr. W. Hambly and lately alone.

Williams was a public spirited citizen and was for some years a member of the town council, also a member of the executive of the Napanee Driving Park and its President during the past number of years. Besides his widow he leaves one daughter, Mrs. W. A. Grange.

HARRY E. SMITH.

It was with deep regret that the citizens of Napanee heard on Friday morning of the death which had passed away. Though his condition had been all but hopeless for some time, still the hope remained that he would survive.

Deceased was the only son of the late Fred W. and Mrs. Smith, and lived all his life in Napanee. After completing his education in the Napanee Public and High Schools he entered the employ of F. Smith & Bro., his father and uncle, and at the death of his father continued the business in partnership with his uncle, the late W. G. Smith. Due to his failing health some months ago, the firm decided to dispose of their splendid building and stock and continue the optical business, of which deceased was always the expert, in smaller premises.

Besides his sorrowing widow he leaves one daughter, Miss Dorothy, and one son, Master Goldwin. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's eldest son, Donald, paid the supreme sacrifice in the great war.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon in St. Mary Magdalene Church, which was filled by a sorrowing throng of friends, neighbors and an unusually large number of members of the I.O.O.F., who attended in a body to pay their last tribute to the memory of a faithful and valued friend and brother. To Mrs. Smith and her family the sincere sympathy of the entire community is extended.

MRS. W. H. TRUSCOTT.

Elizabeth Martin was born at Redruth, Cornwall, England, and came to Canada with her husband, Rev. W. H. Truscott, then a minister of the United Methodist Church, in 1913. Together they spent eight years of much blessing in the South Oshawa Mission, and during their term the church was built. Though never physically robust, she greatly strengthened her husband in all his work. She aided in organizing and conducting the Ladies' Aid; she was also the guardian angel of the girls' class in the Sunday School class. She visited tirelessly from house to house.

Nearly three years ago her home was established in Napanee, where Mr. Truscott lived, being pastor in charge of the Bay Street Church. After a lingering illness of a year and a half, she passed away at her home at noon on Thursday, Feb. 28th.

The funeral service as held in Grace Church on Saturday and as conducted by the Revs. A. J. Wilson, assisted by nearby ministers, Rev's. A. J. Wilson, W. R. Merrick, W. R. Tanton, H. M. Manning, (of Peterboro), F. H. Cowle, Jack Cook, A. C. Huffman, P. A. Scott, A. H. Hoare and W. D. P. Wilson were also present. A number of ladies from Oshawa to manifest their sympathy. The service as largely attended and the floral remembrances were very beautiful. The remains were laid away in the vault at Riverview cemetery.

The esteem and sympathy of the people of the Bay Circuit have very generously and constantly been shown to their pastor during these long and sorrowing months. The last weeks of her illness were greatly brightened by the presence and care of Miss Elizabeth Rose, a friend of long standing, and a social worker who began her career as a deaconess in Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London.

SELBY.

A number from here attended the funeral at Newburgh on Tuesday last of the late Mr. Price, Wesley.

L. Rudgin spent a few days visiting friends at Belleville.

Mr. Pringle and family are moving on the farm which he bought from S. Mowers.

Miss Dean spent a day recently with Miss Sexsmith at the parsonage.

W. Richmond, Tamworth, spent a few days last week at G. Richmond's.

J. Bradshaw spent Sunday at his mother's.

Save the Surface!

Martin-Senour 100 per cent. pure Paints and Varnishes, are unexcelled for covering and enduring qualities. Try them and be convinced. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

NAPANEE PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Names in order of merit.

Those marked * absent for one or more examinations.

SR. IV—K. Henderson, G. Joyce M. Garrison, H. Drake, A. Dean, L. Beard, F. Kay, equal; L. Stevenson and R. Wilson, equal; C. Fretts, R. Lancaster, B. Powell, M. Sills, M. Gilbard, L. Lancaster, J. McIntyre, J. Clarke and J. Daly equal; M. Clarke and R. Graham equal; M. Gerow, J. Black, W. Exley, G. Reid, E. Hodgson, A. Black, D. Lucas, K. Lewis, P. Gehan, C. Harrison, E. Switzer, M. Tierney, C. Walters, W. Huffman, K. Edgar, T. Lynch, D. Huyck, H. Frink.

JR. IV—H. Stalker, M. Daly, G. Grass and L. Stalker equal; F. Sylver, G. Paul, M. Thompson, F. Thompson, R. Vanalstine, J. Kulsar, J. Baker and M. Kinkley, equal; Wm. VanDusen, M. Sills and B. Hartman equal; J. Grange and G. Walker, equal; E. Dougher, E. Smith, V. Chase, G. McCabe, V. Bush and J. Thomson, equal; M. Grass and D. Clarke, equal; G. Ewell, P. Denison, M. Plumley, D. Conway, W. Wagar and M. Ungar, equal; T. Rhynes, K. Green, W. Smith, G. Hearns, S. Fox, C. Deschene, K. Gehan, V. Burnard and H. Nelson equal; C. Gehan, *G. Cooke, B. Kaval.

SR. III—M. Exley, M. Bedore, J. Moffatt and H. Robinson equal; G. MacGregor, A. Anderson, J. Mellwaine, M. Mowers, A. Smith, N. Hartman, L. Boyes and B. Lewis, equal; J. Wilson, M. Embree and T. Webb, equal; A. Scullthorpe, S. File and G. Scott, equal; J. Perry, L. McGee, P. Scryver, H. Fretts, P. Stevenson, M. Smith, H. Webster, M. Lucas, W. Garrison, J. Graham, B. Barnes, E. Edgar and E. Ford, equal; R. Wilson, J. Davy, B Templeton, J Graham, A. Aylesworth, G. Thompson, L. Fretts, C. Middleton, D. Normile, V. Miller, E. Wales.

Absent—A. Knox, B. Gibbard.

JR. III—C. Plumley, J. McDonald, L. Powell, J. Johnston, J. Baird, equal; A. Pybus and Jetta Thompson, equal; E. Fox, B. Vanalstine and T. Webb, equal; G. Harrigan, H. Harrigan, M. Evans, A. Baker, H. Savage, M. Richardson, M. Rodgers, O. Barnhart, J. Mason, M. Mapes, M. Hayes, W. Howitt, L. VanLuven, A. Thompson, D. Coakwell, E. Morgan, C. McDonald, E. Rogers, W. Fair, L. Walters, K. Babcock, R. Babcock, E. Ford, E. James, F. Sager, E. Brown.

JR. III—J. Alkenbrack, F. Fellows, L. Kinkley, R. Tanz, M. Reddick, M. Schnell, M. Gilbard, Galbraigh and Z. Kellar and H. Lucas, equal; B. Miller, M. Irvine, M. Garrison, M. Giardi, equal; E. Joy and B. Mills equal; C. Harrington, I. Garrison, M. Wales, J. Hawley, B. Milsap, T. Simpson, K. Ward, J. Irvine, M. Roney, J. Perry, E. Loucks, A. VanLuven, P. Wells, F. McCabe, H. Butcher, J. Jennings, K. Tennell, R. Le Maistre, C. Chambers, K. Conger, D. Conger.

SECOND CLASS—Hilda McGrew, Gerry Bethune, Trina Thompson, Gilbert Howitt, Lenora Fraser, Alice Walters, Arthur Thompson, Marie Clarke, Joan Hudson, Agnes Myers, Annie Young and Mary Powell, equal; Helen Evans, Harry Moore, Donald Bethune, Robert Seymour, Ruby Fair, Gerald Brown, Doris McNeely, Marion Seymour, Jack Rennie and Leon Brown, equal; Wilson Ashton, Edith Drake, Ada Lewis, Margaret Denison, Katherine Savage, Billy Webb, Elizabeth Taylor, Mary Macfawaine, Margaret Turner, Charlie Patterson, George Gilmour, Ross Patterson, Mildred Graham, Marguerite Fox, Nettie Kerr, Madeline Thompson, Cecelia Cassidy, Ruth Wheeler, Oonah Tendall, Doris Loyed.

FIRST BOOK—Jimmie Garratt, Audrey Burgess, Earl Reddick and Marjorie Scullthorpe, equal; Irene Curry, Margaret Drake, K. Cowle, Jack Cook, Lily Wilson, Arington McFarlane, Jim Roney, Bertha Bethune and Jack Anderson, A. C. Huffman, Eno Reid, Dorothy VanDusen, S. Thompson, Donald McNeely, I. Markle, Leonard Thompson, Alan Benn, Lizzie Markle, H. Henderson, Garnet Leary, Herkimer Benn, R. Vanalstine, Reginald Stalker, C. Wagar, Donald Berge, Madeline Dafoe, *Marjorie Metcalfe, *Bennett Fair.

JR. I—George Detlor, Kenneth Lount, Harry Wheeler, Arthur Chambers, Dannie Wheeler, R. Brown, Harry Chambers, Bruce Rhynes, Reginald Wagar.

FIRST BOOK—Iris Seymour, Irene Thompson, K. Fraser, Jack Turner, Juliette Yared.

SR. PR.—Audrey O'Connell, D. McGee, Grace Walters, Hubert Bedore, George Griffin, Irma Pearson, Frances Coakwell, J. Young, Leonard Losee, Betty Jackson, Mary Wagar, Ploy McLaughlin, Millie Kellar, Betty Webster, Billy Wells, Harold Bradshaw, Boyd Wells, Harold Fair, Ruth VanAlstine, Dorothy Dafoe.

JR. PR.—Mildred Cooke, Alan Cornwall, Arthur York, George Currie, Donald Leary, Edith Thompson, Florence Fair, Wilma Karr, Jessie Pybus, J. Soby.

FIRST BOOK—George Whitman Barrager, Bessie Perry, Gerry, Ray Kellar.

PRIMER—Mary Ross, Doris Knapp, Gerald Reddick, Harold Reddick, Grace Switzer, Ruth Templeton, Betty VanAlstine, Lois Taylor, Irene Murphy, Gratt Millar, Lilla Ballard, Malcolm Cook, Dorothy May Wallbridge, Hancock, Vivian Cronin, Glenn Whitbeck, Isabel McGee, Hubert Rennie, Wood, Bobby Evans, Mary Hall, Hwam, P. LaPointe, Doris McGuin, Harry Derby, Harry Benn, Grace Markle, Maurice Thompson, Ward Wagar, Wilbur Lake, Harry Prescott, Douglas Rendell, Lester Chambers.

EAST WARD.

SECOND CLASS—Marguerite Young, George Chambers, Margaret Robinson, Earl Deschene, Letitia McCullough, Joan Lemaster, Margery McMillan, Clifford Kinkley, Mary Simpson, L. VanLuven, Harold Aikenbrack, Marguerite Snider, Harry Barrett, Clifford Loyed.

FIRST CLASS—Billy Boyle, E. Cooke, Jack Cooke, Alice Deschene, Reed Conger, Emma Fellows, Celestine Daly, Delia Wood, Margers Kinkley, Helen Norris, Douglas Graham, George Kinkley, Betty Reid, Dorothy Reid, Helen Wales, Jean Conger, Blanche Storey, Joe Douglas, Milsap, Garrett Joy, Edmund Yonge, Irene Stevenson, Mildred Whitbeck, Iron Kellar.

SR. PR.—Harriet Madden, Lillian Aikenbrack, Alma Aikenbrack, Evelyn Wells, Chauncey Diver, Frank Barrett, Dorothy Stinson, Frances Waitson, Margaret Conger, Homer Vine, Fred Pearson.

CANADIAN COAL

Hamilton, March 1, 1924.

To the Editor:—

Dear Sir,—Nova Scotia has been mining and shipping coal for the past 50 years and all this part of Ontario has been using some coal for a similar period, the quantity constantly becoming greater, until today we use about 10,000,000 tons annually.

Much as Ontario would liked to have used all Canadian fuel for many years past, no private enterprise has been organized to transport via water, Nova Scotia coal to Ontario.

Now if the Government undertook this now, it could not be said that it was interfering with private enterprise, and if it did, personally, I don't regard that as any crime, or even a sin, but in case of necessity or emergency rather a blessing.

With a considerable number of idle Government Merchant Marine ships up in Idleness in the vicinity of Montreal, rapidly deteriorating, the only explanation offered as far as I know is, that their large heavy engines, boilers and machinery, are placed in the centre of the vessels, which with necessary fuel necessitated, leaves little or no room for cargo.

Irrespective of what may be the correct reason for this idleness, I suggest turning them into coal barges, however degrading that might seem; that their boilers, engines and machinery be removed, which would lighten their draft from 14 to 6 feet, and the non-requirement of power for propelling itself, would add a couple of feet more, so they would carry a 2,000 ton cargo of coal from Nova Scotia to Hamilton and all other Ontario and Quebec ports, and a steamer flagship would tow half a dozen of these, and transport this coal for $1.50 per ton at most, and I believe eventually for $1.00.

Whether the Government convert the idle marine or not, it certainly seems to be their duty in the interest of Canada, to immediately inaugurate some plan carrying fleet of coal barges, for Nova Scotia and Alberta coal, now that the Nova Scotia coal has proven so excellent for coaking, and I believe Alberta coal is just as good.

Yours truly,

W. O. SEALEY,

61 Hunter St., W

Our Weekly Calendar

MARCH 1924

Moon Phases

New Moon March 5th

4 Tue. A broken friendship can be mended but it will not be very strong again.

5 Wed. A penny's worth of ambition accomplishes more than a dollars worth of compulsion.

6 Thur. To-day give something from your store, To some poor soul, that needs it more, Blow! blow! sleet and snow. Greet this day with pleasure, Do some good deed therein, For it soon will pass forever Ne'er to return again.

9 Sun. O come let us worship and bow down, let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.

10 Mon. From childhood to old age is many weary miles.

J. AMES.

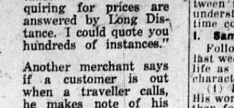
Long Distance Super Salesman

"All my sales are made by Long Distance," says an Ontario merchant.

"My brother, who travels for the firm, strikes the large towns and sells to all small towns in the vicinity by Long Distance. Even letters enquiring for prices are answered by Long Distance. I could quote you hundreds of instances."

Another merchant says if a customer is out when a traveller calls, he makes note of his stock, and a special toll salesman calls him by Long Distance and sells him.

Experience shows that Station-to-Station calls can often be used with entire satisfaction.



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS, D.D.

Sunday, March 9.—The Reign of Saul. 1 Samuel 8 to 15.

With the close of the time of the Judges came a crisis, and with it the need of a change. The instrument of this change was Samuel, who, as we have seen, was one of the greatest names in Scripture. His greatness is all the more remarkable because he was not a military conqueror, or a diplomat, or a man of special shrewdness in dealing with people. It was his integrity of life, his simplicity of character and his loyalty to God that made him a fitting person to effect the transition from the period of the Theocracy (government by God) and the monarchy. In the chapters given for study this week we shall see the two men, Samuel and Saul, and the contrast between them will enable us to understand most thoroughly the time covered.

I. Samuel.

Following what we saw of him last week, let us now consider his life as a whole, and mark its character and power.

(1) His Personal Influence. His work, first for the people, and then for Saul, showed him to be at every stage a man of thoroughness in relation to all that concerned the duty of the people and the king to God. There is scarcely anything finer in Scripture than this record of a simple, genuine life.

(2) His Permanent Work. He did two things which affected the entire life of the nation from that time forward. (a) He organized the monarchy. While the people in requesting a king showed their disloyalty to God, yet there were circumstances that called for one who would be a centre of unity and would weld the people together into one firm, strong band. Moreover, God had long ago anticipated the time when a king would become necessary (Gen. 35 : 11 ; 49:10 ; Deut. 17 :14-20), and He would have had one ready if they had but waited His time (1 Sam. 13:14). But though the people's attitude was sinful, God authorized Samuel to make the necessary preparations (ch. 10). Yet there was to be a great and fundamental difference between kingship in Israel and kingship among the surrounding nations. In the East the people are subordinated to the glory of the ruler, while in Israel we have just the opposite experience, and the ruler was to keep in mind at all times the good of the people. Monarchy was thus to be strictly limited by the authority of God and His will. It was Samuel who laid the foundations of this great change from the theocracy to a theocratic monarchy. (b) He organized the prophets. And as the king came into view, the prophet was raised up to be constantly at his side to declare God's will and by his influence in doing anything that was contrary to it. For this purpose Samuel founded the schools of the prophets, bands of men who should witness to God before king and people, and teach God's religion.

(3) His Closing Message. Ch. 12. As he relinquished his office, he could leave it with a clear conscience and his address which is singularly impressive. First, he speaks of the present, which all his hearers knew (vs. 1-5). Then he reviews the past, and points out God's dealings with the people (v. 6-12). And finally he deals with a reference to the future and their duty to God (v. 13-25).

Nothing could be finer than this revelation of humble integrity and genuine devotion to God. Now let us see by contrast the life of the king chosen by the people.

II. Saul.

(1) His Early Promise. Physically, he was a giant, and morally he was at first a truly humble man. He made a good start and there was much hope for and of him. (See 1 Sam. 10:26 to 11: 15).

(2) His Serious Weakness. Trouble was not very long in showing itself, and his first great test showed impatience (ch. 13:8). Old commands are to be carefully observed until new ones come. Then followed a revelation of rashness for which there was no excuse (ch. 14). Instead of being angry he ought to have rejoiced. Another test (ch. 15) revealed greed and pride which further proved his unfitness for his post. He forgot that he was but an Eastern despot, but God's viceroy.

(3) His Terrible End. Rejection was followed by growing misery, jealousy and cruelty. And so a life that began well closed in unutterable shame (ch. 16 to 31). He might have been a great success but turned out an unqualified failure.

Two things stand out from this story. (1) Saul's Rejection by God. In ch. 15 we can see how he disregarded God's law (v. 13); disobeyed God's Word (vs. 15); and then denied God's way (v. 16-31). (2) And so God rejected Saul. The king started with an undisciplined will, he manifested an unrestrained spirit in his rashness and anger, but these features were only indicative of his uninstructed conscience and his unsurrendered soul. He never really realized and recognized God. The statements in ch. 9:6 and 10:10-12, and 19:24, show that he was without true religion all along. This was "the rift within the lute" which made "the music mute."

And so we must learn. (1) The secret of life is piety. Religion is not to be a convenience but a conviction, not like a coat to be put on or off, but like an atmosphere. (2) The strength of life is a firm will to do the right. No advantages or high position can make up for this. (3) The splendor of life is to begin early with God as did Samuel. (4) The source of life is to put God first and to surrender to Him so that His grace may work in us and through us day by day.

Here's What People Say About Tanlac

"If it had not been for Tanlac I would still be a sick, discouraged woman, for nothing else seemed to do me any good," says Mrs. Edward Gibbs.

All the advertising in the world and all the sales efforts combined could not have made the great success for TANLAC that has been attained, unless this reconstructive tonic possessed merit of the greatest degree. Over 40 million bottles of Tanlac have been sold and the demand today is greater than ever before.

That TANLAC possesses merit and has brought relief to hundreds of thousands of persons it attested by the great number of testimonials that have been received by the company from people in every state of the Union and every Province of Canada. There are over 100,000 such statements on file with the company, all ringing with sincere praise for TANLAC and what it has accomplished.

Here are excerpts from a few of the 100,000 statements on file:

Mrs. Edward Gibbs, Lancaster, Pa.—"For 2 years indigestion deprived me of nearly all the pleasures of living. I got so bad that for TANLAC I would still be a sick and discouraged woman, for nothing else seemed to do me any good."

Mrs. Mary A. Benson, Seattle, Wash.—"Following an operation my stomach and nerves seemed to give way and I became almost helpless. As a last resort I tried TANLAC. I began to improve from the very first, gained 29 lbs., and today am feeling fine."

O. E. Moore, Kansas City, Mo.—"My stomach seemed to pain me constantly, food seemed to do me no good, it would bloat up with gas, I lost my strength, and could not sleep or rest. I was on the down grade all the time. Tanlac corrected my troubles and put me in excellent shape."

Thomas Lucas, Peterboro, Ontario.—"Well sir, buying TANLAC was the best investment I ever made, for it built up my health and strength to where I haven't a complaint in the world."

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kanke, Detroit, Mich.—"For more than a year our three children, age 2, 4 and 6, had been so peaked and lifeless that we were worried about them. Their stomachs were upset, appetites poor, the color had left their cheeks, their nights were restless and during the day they would just mope around, taking no interest in play or anything else. They began to improve with the first dose of TANLAC, and today there are no more healthy children in Detroit."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Over 40 million bottles sold. Accept no substitute.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills.

ACCLIMATIZATION OF VARIETIES OF GRAIN.

(Experimental Farms Note).

It is quite commonly believed that any variety of grain when grown in a given district for a number of years, gradually becomes more and more suited to the conditions of that district. While this may be true in the case of plants which naturally cross-fertilize, such as most of the grasses and clovers, it is untrue in the case of such plants as wheat, oats and barley, except possibly where mixed varieties containing different strains are grown. In nature, acclimatization takes place as a result of natural selection. The vagaries of soil and climate gradually weed out or weaken those strains which are less suited to survive, whereas the stronger strains increase in proportion.

Since varieties differ greatly in their ability to thrive under different conditions of moisture, temperature, physical condition of the soil, it is highly important that the practical cultivator should by the farmer grow the variety which is best suited to his conditions. A variety should be located only through comparative tests of different varieties grown in different plots in the district. After two or three years' careful testing, it should be possible to choose the variety which seems to give the best promise. If this variety is what is known as a pure line, by which is meant a variety composed of a single strain, it is not likely that any called acclimatization will take place to any appreciable extent. But on the other hand it would happen to be a composite one, that is, composed of two or more strains of varying adaptabilities, then in this case that acclimatization may take place by the gradual increase in the proportion of plants belonging to the best adapted strain.

It was once thought that acclimatization takes place in a fairly definite manner in the case of practically all plant life and that any variety might, in the course of time, become especially suited to the conditions under which it was being grown. That this point of view was incorrect has been clearly demonstrated during recent years and farmers would be well advised to depend more upon comparative tests of different varieties rather than upon the time-worn theory that sorts grown in a district for many years must inevitably be superior to any new introduction.

Farmers desirous of comparing a few of the best varieties of grain of any kind are invited to communicate with the Cereal Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for advice as to how to proceed. The above institution is anxious to co-operate with farmers in different districts in this work as it realizes that the soil and fertilizing conditions on a given farm may differ to a very considerable extent from the conditions under which varieties are tested at the Farm at Ottawa. In other words, varieties which do not do particularly well at Ottawa might be most desirable to grow under certain conditions met with on a given farm some distance away.

Where a farmer does not wish to take the time to conduct a comparative test of different sorts on his own farm, but would like to have the variety he is growing compared at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, with the varieties grown at that institution, the Cereal Division will be glad to receive from him a one pound sample of his seed. The sack containing this sample should bear the grower's name, the variety name, and the number of years the seed has been grown on his own farm. A report on the relative performance of the varieties sent for this test will be sent the farmer in due time.

L. H. NEWMAN,
Dominion Cerealist,
Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa.

Weather Stripping.

Have your doors and windows effectually protected for the winter. Purchase the weather stripping at DAVY & ALLISON'S and do the work yourself.

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A number of second-hand coal or wood ranges, in good condition, now on hand. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

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Grit, charcoal, beef scrap, water cans, feeding hoppers.

DAVY & ALLISON.

AIDING FARMERS TO GET LABOR

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS OFFER ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS AND SETTLERS.

Montreal—A free employment service, whereby farmers in need of labor, will be brought into touch with newly-arrived immigrants who are looking for land or work, has been organized by the Canadian National Railways in preparation for the opening of the coming immigration season. By means of this service immigrants, flowing in Canada, will be directed to places where farmers require help during the next few months, will be able to secure help from the newcomers without cost to themselves.

When the immigration policy of the Canadian National Railways was drawn up it was considered that an important feature in the success of any immigration policy would be [illegible] when they arrived in Canada. With this end in view much work has been organized by means of which farmers may make their application to the nearest Canadian National Railways agent stating their requirements, and on their arrival immigrants in search of farm work, these men will be directed to places awaiting them.

The influx of immigration is expected to commence by about March 15th and farmers are urged to make their applications as early as possible. The service is free and is designed to assist both the immigrants and farmers who are in need of labor during the coming season.

WHAT IS ORANGE PEKOE?

An expert says it is simply a name given to a tea which may be good, bad or indifferent, depending wholly upon the elevation at which the tea plant is grown.

"Let me have a pot of Orange Pekoe Tea." How often do we hear this expression in restaurants and tea rooms, but if you ask "What is Orange Pekoe?", the answer almost invariably will be, "I don't know, but I do know it is supposed to be good tea." The words, "Orange Pekoe" being rather unique have been gradually adopted by the public as a means of identifying a certain quality of tea. There is a general misunderstanding as to exactly what Orange Pekoe means. It refers to a small leaf near the tip of the tea plant. The leaves on the tea twig, according to the maturity of the leaf, range as follows:

The first large leaf is called Souchong. The next leaf is Pekoe (pronounced peck-o) followed by Orange Pekoe and Broken Pekoe, which are smaller, young leaves, and if grown at a high altitude and carefully manufactured, produce the finest quality of tea.

Orange Pekoe tea is not necessarily the best tea by any means. It may be good, bad, or indifferent. The goodness of the leaf is judged by the flavour only, which depends upon two things—the elevation at which the tea plant is grown, and the care exercised in the manufacture of the leaf. The higher the elevation of the leaf gardens the richer the leaf is in essential oil, which constitutes its flavour. This, however, may be spoiled by subsequent treatment, so when buying tea remember that appearance means nothing in relation to flavour.

Before package teas were introduced, the public were satisfied to accept tea of much inferior quality, but through the educational campaigns which have been carried on through advertising in the newspapers, the tea-drinking public have learned to demand a much purer and better tea. This change for the better has come with the introduction of the sealed metal package, which is the best and most practical means of preserving the flavour of this delicious beverage.

A LITTLE KNOWN TRIBE

OCCUPIES REMOTE VALLEY IN MEXICO.

The Huichol Indians Are Supposed to Be Descended From the Otmecas, of Tartar Origin, Who Made Their Appearance in Western America About 1,500 B.C., Anti-dating the Aztecs.

Occupying an almost inaccessible and very remote valley in the state of Nayarit, Mexico, is the Huichol tribe of Indians, whose strange rites and customs have just been investigated by a Government commission consisting of Dr. Pedro Monstratta, Jose Rodrigues and Miguel Fernandez, all of Mexico City.

These scientists have just arrived at Durango after spending three months with the Huicholes and undergoing terrible hardships. In attempting to reach the mountain locked land of the Indians they got lost, and for three weeks wandered aimlessly in the Sierra Madres. Finally, they reached the valley through a narrow trail and entered upon an experience, the details of which they will give in the formal report that they will make to the Government.

The Huichol Indians are supposed to be descended from the Otmecas, of Tartar origin, who made their appearance on the western coast of the American continent about 1,500 B.C., anti-dating by many centuries the Aztecs.

The Huicholes occupy that section of the country lying between the southern boundary of the State of Durango and the Rio Grande de Santiago, and from Rio Bolanos to the Pacific Coast.

Until recently the Huicholes have led a secluded life among the fastnesses of the Sierra Madres. No stranger dared penetrate their domain. But their country is rich in material, and occasionally a Mexican prospector or explorer would venture among the mountain spurs bordering their territory. While the native became aware of the presence of a stranger, they quickly expelled the intruder. While they showed intense antipathy to any invasion on their domain, they were generally peaceably inclined and resorted to no warlike measures.

The use of firearms is almost unknown to them, but with the bow and arrow they bag their game with accuracy. The small, white tailed deer abound in all sections of their territory while in secluded barrancas roam bear who have never heard a rifle shot.

The Huicholes are a pastoral people and have some wealth, as compared with neighboring tribes, in the matter of herds, places sheep, cattle and horses. Having their range in the rocks of the dry cap country of the Sierra, they have a hardy breed and mules acquire a hardness of hoof unequalled in any other section of Mexico, and sell in the neighboring mining districts at high prices.

Within their territory can be raised almost any product of the torrid and temperature zones, from the cocoa nuts of the coast to the pinons of the mountains. They also [illegible] gold, silver, copper, lead and tin. One of their chief industries is making rope from material obtained from the maguey and lechuguilla plants.

From the same plants they also brew the national drink, the famous mescal. They manufacture belts, sandals, headgear and other ornaments of leather.

The men of the tribe never cut their hair, but leave it hang down the back longer than that of the women.

Wardrobes are limited; when they clothe themselves with a new suit of Manta it is worn until time renders a new outfit necessary. While a few speak Spanish, the majority have never heard any other idioms than their own. They are not given to journeying far from their country and when they make their appearance in a neighboring mining camp they become objects of much interest.

While living under the authority of the Mexican officials in the districts in which they reside and observing the laws of the republic, they have distinct laws and customs of their own to which locally they give precedence. They generally live in small communities of pueblos, chief among which are La Tuspa, San Sebastian, Santa Maria de Portal, Camatlan and Amatlan de Jora. The last named was the first mining camp of some 200 years ago. After the Spanish evacuated the town, the Huicholes took possession and have held it ever since.

Explosive From Sawdust.

A new explosive compound in which ordinary sawdust replaces the nitro-glycerin used in most high explosives, has recently been announced by the chemistry department of the University of Washington. It is estimated that the explosive can be made to sell at about one-third the cost of commercial dynamite, as nitration of the ammonium nitrate, which forms 80 per cent. of the mixture, nor the sawdust making up the balance, is an expensive material. And if proved to be practical smokeless and that the fumes do not cause physical inconveniences to the user; that it can only be exploded by detonation that it does not require thawing, and does not burn readily.

Always the Same.

"Boys," said an Irish sergeant one days to a party of recruits he was drilling, "I want yez to understand that I'm as fly a bet as fellas in the world. Do ye all believe that?"

"Yes, sergeant," answered all the members of the squad.

"That's all right. I'm a rale good felia except whin I'm on duty, an' whin I'm on duty I'm a baste. Isn't that right?"

"Yes," faintly answered the squad.

"That's all right, too. And now just remimber, boys, I'm always on duty."

Gifted Organist Though Blind.

Though he is quite blind, Dr. Alfred Hollins, of Edinburgh, is one of the most gifted organists in Britain. He has fought and conquered his affliction, and no one would ever imagine that he had not the use of his eyes. He never makes the slightest slip and every part of the music is perfectly timed.

Dr. Hollins was trained at the Royal Normal College for the Blind, and is now the organist at Free St. George's Church in the Scottish capital. Recently he received the degree of Doctor of Music.

SURPRISE SOAP

A PURE HARD SOAP

All Clean
Seen and Unseen

SURPRISE does more than wash a garment so that it *looks* clean. It dissolves hidden impurities without injury to color or fabric, and leaves the garment thoroughly cleansed.

GEN. OTTER.

Has Been Familiar Figure In Canada's Military Life.

Such birthday's as that which come to Sir William Otter, at eighty, a Canadian-born soldier for three score years, give hint that the country has left the pioneer stage behind. It is not long since every soldier of prominence in Canada was a native of the Old Country. Sir William Otter was the first native Canadian to become head of the General Staff at Ottawa, and now we have a Canadian Commandment of the Royal Military College, in the person of General Sir Archibald Macdonnell.

Sir William Otter has indeed become an institution in the Canadian military service. He had already been in the Queen's Own Rifles three years when he was called to defend his country against the invading Fenians at Ridgeway in 1866. Twenty years later the man whose tastes and abilities were so distinctly those of a soldier became head of the Toronto Military District, but three years earlier he had entered on the duties of Commandant of the Infantry School at Stanley Barracks, which he held for fifteen years. The outbreak of Louis Riel and his fellow-halfbreeds of Saskatchewan called for suppression by Canadian soldiers in 1885, and Lieut.-Col. Otter's night march of forty miles to attack "Big Bear" at Cut Knife Creek was one of the spectacular incidents in the Military service in the West has not come frequently to Canadians, but Col. Otter has seen his share. When a contingent was organized for the South African War, in the fall of 1899, Col. Otter was placed in command, and few who were in the city at that time will forget the whole-hearted send-off given before their long journey. Mention in despatches twice, honors and thanks from the sovereign, and a wound, were some of the souvenirs of that war. When the great war came Gen. Otter was nearly 71, and the offer to serve overseas had to be changed into service at home, in charge of the internment camps, where thousands of grouching aliens were in bounds. He had already in 1912 retired from the position of Inspector-General of the Canadian Military Forces, but the war service was added to his already distinguished record.

Back of the sturdy figure of the quiet, unassuming gentleman of today there is a record in athletics which has contributed to the long life and good health of Sir William Otter. He was famous as an oarsman, and was stroke in a very notable four-oared crew of the old Toronto Rowing Club. He is also perhaps the last of the first twelve of the first Toronto Lacrosse Club.

Gen. Otter has been a most familiar figure in Canadian military life at home and abroad. Scarcely a parade takes place in Toronto without this dignified disciplinarian being in the reviewing stand. He has often led the Canadian sharpshooters to Bisley, and he commanded the Canadian troops at Quebec during the Tercentenatary in 1908. At fourscore he may slacken his activities, but the esteem of his fellow-citizens grows as they realize his noble record of service and his disinterested work for the welfare of the whole nation.

Grain Handled at Montreal.

Grain handled at the port of Montreal in 1923 totalled 120,015,968 bushels, the largest amount shipped through any seaport in North America during the year. Montreal thus maintains for the third consecutive year her position as the leading grain shipping seaport on the continent. The totals of the other ports in bushels, are as follows:—New York, 87,190,000; Baltimore, 41,000,000; Philadelphia, 17,807,000; New Orleans, 19,512,000; Galveston, 10,469,000; Boston, 7,864,000; Norfolk, Va., 3,564,000; Port Arthur, Texas, 1,680,000.

Alberta Oil Well.

Oil from the British-American well at Wainwright, Alberta, when the water was eliminated, contained 66.3 per cent. of lubricant according to analysis of a sample made by J. Fowler, of the Technical Institute, Calgary.

Invention of Soap.

It is not known who first invented soap. Its use is of great antiquity. Excavations of Pompeii discovered a soap factory. Soap was used in Italy and Spain in the eight century; in France in the twelfth century, and in England in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Soapmakers arrived in the American colonies on the second ship from England to Jamestown in 1608.

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Absolutely below cost prices are now offered.

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MAKING OF TORONTO

SPENT MILLIONS TO BUILD THE CITY.

Thirty Years Ago Queen City of West Had Only 167,653 Inhabitants, Today 550,000 Souls Live There—Three Hundred Thousand Newcomers Have Crowded Into Toronto In Last Twenty Years.

Thirty years ago Toronto, Ont., was a city of 167,653 population rather badly hit by the collapse of a real estate boom and the financial troubles of 1895. There were thousands of empty houses, and rents were dropping to a point in many cases altogether unremunerative. Recovery was slow. In 1895 the population was stated by the assessors to be 174,309. During the following five years less than 19,000 had been added to the number of Toronto's citizens, and it was not till 1905 that the city could claim a quarter of a million inhabitants.

The Toronto of to-day, with close upon 550,000 citizens, is the product of the past twenty years of development. It has had to be built from the very foundations. Ravines have been filled up, hills levelled, trunk sewers constructed, water mains laid, streets graded, paved, sewered and provided with sidewalks, car lines extended, and schools, fire halls and police stations built. All this for over three hundred thousand newcomers who have crowded into Toronto in a period of less than twenty years.

Is it any wonder that taxation has increased rapidly and that the debt, to those who do not know for what purpose it has been incurred, appears to be dangerously high? We forget that in the making of this greater Toronto the capital cost has taken the form of municipal borrowing instead of the investment of capital by franchise-holding corporations. Since 1904, just twenty years ago, the citizens have put over $20,000,000 into street railway construction, and must provide a further sum of $12,000,000 for the plant of the old street railway. They have spent $1,.625,000 on the Hydro-electric System, over $20,000,000 on the waterfront, $15,085,000 on waterworks and filtration, $14,680,000 on public schools, $2,536,000 on technical schools, $2,640,000 on high schools, $733,584 up to December, 1922, on schools of commerce, a vast sum of not less than $26,000,000, perhaps several millions more, on local improvements, $6,130,000 for trunk sewers, $3,726,000 for parks, $2,130,000 for Exhibition buildings, $1,370,000 for general hospitals, $613,000 for municipal hospitals, $1,012,000 for fire halls, $336,000 only for police stations, and millions under the heading miscellaneous capital expenditures.

Many of these expenditures once made will not have to be duplicated for generations. This is especially true of the making of highways foundations, the construction of trunk sewers, the laying of water mains, and the purchase of sites for public buildings and parks. Toronto has great areas of public land, reclaimed or purchased by the present generation, and public service franchises redeemed from private holders, that in themselves constitute assets sufficient to offset all the liabilities of the corporation.

Spanish Money In Canada.

John Ross Robertson, in his "History of Freemasonry," volume one, has an exhaustive article on "Early Colonial Coinage." Here he mentions that in the first part of the eighteenth century the only coins that the Colonists in America saw were "of foreign origin, principally of Spain." In fact, "the currency history of Canada consists in the transition from the French ecu to the Spanish dollar, and from that coin to the gold dollar of the United States." The Spanish dollar seems to have been a very common coin in the first period of the history of Ontario. In 1796 it was rated by an act of our Legislature at five shillings. A generation later, W. H. Draper (afterward the "Sweet William" who led the Tories in several administrations, and subsequently Chief Justice of Upper Canada) gave evidence before the Decimal Coinage Committee that the coins most in circulation in 1820 in this province were Spanish and French coins. Only occasionally an English guinea might be seen. In 1810 the Masonic dues at Grimsby Masonic Lodge were calculated on the basis of the Spanish dollar; "the candidate had to deposit "not less than a Spanish dollar," and on initiation had to pay "five Spanish dollars for the first degree."

Indian Boy's Experience.

Nine-year-old, George MacLeod, an Indian boy of Northern Ontario, did a hundred miles of wilderness travelling in October with nothing whatver in the way of supplies except a quantity of matches. He had strayed off alone, lost his bearings, and wandered about for seventeen days, during which time he managed somehow to fend for himself strangely well. With a bow and arrow fashioned by his own hands to meet the emergency, he killed rabbits, chickens, and other small game, and he was able also to catch fish in several streams on which his wanderings brought him. The food problem was thus solved for this plucky youngster, and the rest was only a matter of keeping his wits and going on in what seemed to be the way out. But it is doubtful if a lad of his years ever before covered such a distance in such a country, alone and without supplies, and came out none the worse for the experience.

Rainbows in Hawaii.

A rainbow is a very common sight in Hawaii. Hardly a day passes that this circle of color is not seen in the sky over Honolulu.

Buffaloes For New Zealand.

Three Canadian buffaloes, a male and two females are being sent from the famous herd at Wainwright Park, Alberta, to be added to a collection of wild animals being assembled by the city of Auckland, New Zealand. One hundred and seventy acres of land have been set aside for the Auckland zoological gardens, and the Canadian Department of the Interior has found it possible to accede to the request of the mayor of Auckland for three of these characteristically Canadian animals.

THACKERAY'S STRUGGLE.

A Letter Written By Him to His Mother.

The popularity of Dickens during the recent Christmas season has recalled to a reader the high place which Dickens, Thackeray and Scott have held for several generations, and which has not been seriously shaken by the frothy and often vulgar fiction which has been so popular in certain circles. He remembers hearing an address by Goldwin Smith in Toronto on the centenary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott in 1871, on "The Seven Lamps of Fiction," an allusion to Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture." One of the lamps of fiction was "purity," and in this connection Goldwin Smith said:

"I once heard Thackeray thank God for the purity of Dickens. I thought then we had reason to thank God for the purity of a greater than Dickens—Thackeray himself. We all have reason to thank God for the purity of a greater than either—Sir Walter Scott."

Some interesting letters of Thackeray have been appearing in Harper's Magazine, and one in a recent issue was addressed to his mother, Mrs. Carmichael-Smyth, when the struggling author, at the age of 36, was not sure of the success which "Vanity Fair" was to bring. The letter reads:

The Reform Club.
(1847).

My dearest Mammy,—A line to wish you—though I know it's a humbug—a merry Christmas. Next year, please God, you shall have such a one really, and your old eyes will be gladdened by the sight of the children. They are meanwhile doing the greatest good to their father. That must be the poor old dear mother's only consolation.

My prospects are very much improved and Vanity Fair may make me. The thought thereof makes me very humble and frightened—not elated.

Mrs. Perkins (Mrs. Perkins' Ball) is a great success—the greatest I have had—very nearly as great as Dickens, that is Perkins 500, Dickens 25,000—only that difference! But we are selling our edition very fast; near 1,500 are gone out of 2,000 already, and this is a great success for the likes of me.

God bless you, my dearest old Mother and G. P. (Thackeray's name for his stepfather.) When you get this, Amy and her old dunce of a father will be at church praying heartily for us all.

W.M.T.

Retires From Bombay Governorship.

Sir George Lloyd, who has just retired from the governorship of Bombay, a post he has held since 1918, married into the Lascelles family, his wife, the Hon. Blanche Lascelles, being a daughter of the Hon. F. C. Lascelles, son of the fourth Earl of Harewood, and before her marriage a maid of honor to Queen Victoria.

Sir George was born on September 19, 1879, son of S. S. Lloyd, of the Priory, Warwick, and Dolobleum, Montgomeryshire, Wales. He received his education at Cambridge University and studied deeply in Eastern politics. After his graduation he travelled far and wide in Burmah, India, Little Tibet, the Himalayas, Egypt, Morocco and Asiatic Turkey.

He served in the European war in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and the Hedjas, after which he was appointed Governor of Bombay. During his rule, he inaugurated one of the biggest housing schemes in the world, to accommodate a quarter of a million people on reclaimed marshland.

Sir George is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and his other decorations include the K.C.I.E., the D.S.O., Star of the Nile 3t. And of Russia, etc.

Potato and Adam.

In England the first efforts to promote the cultivation of the potato were suspected to be a conspiracy of capitalists to oppress the poor. The labor leader, William Orbett, said: "Working men ought not to be induced to live on such 'cattle food.'" In 1728 an attempt was made to introduce potatoes into Scotland, but they were denounced from the pulpit as "two contradictory curses; that they were not mentioned in the Bible, and so not for the Christians, and that they were the forbidden fruit, to the sin of whom is owing the accused of causing leprosy and fever.

Winds.

The windiest zone of the northern hemisphere embraces the northern United States and southern Canada. The windiest months are those of late autumn, winter and very early spring. August has the lowest average wind velocity, March and early April the fiercest. Wind is the flow of air from an area of high pressure slantwise to an area of low pressure. The greater the contrast of pressure there, although not long ago he was adjacent regions, the swifter and stronger will the wind blow. Pressure differences are largely dependent upon temperature contrasts. In summer the temperature contrast between the high and low latitudes is likely to be small, in winter it is great, for while the snow and ice covered north gets colder and colder, in low latitudes there is little temperature change throughout the year. Therefore, the pressure gradient, to use the term of meteorology, is gentle in summer and steep in winter. The greater the contrast of land and sea, as water flows down a variable slope. The steeper the slope, the greater the velocity, whether it be air or water. Therefore, because the gradient is steeper in the cold months, the fiercer are the winds. There is however a curious difference between the flow of a stream of water and that of the air. The water flows down the slope, the air along it, owing to the rotation of the earth on its axis.

"Do You Know?"

Do you know what chamois or wash leather is?

When a skin, properly cleaned and soaked in water, has oil or grease forcibly rubbed into its pores, the oily matter unites with the fibres, and renders the skin particularly soft. Only water evaporates during the drying, and the result is a kind of leather called "chamois," "shammy," or "shamoyed," from the fact that the skin of the chamois appears to have been the first treated in this way. When such leather is dyed, it will bear washing, and hence it is also called "wash-leather." The best leather of this kind in Great Britain is prepared from doe or sheep skin.

Hurry to Take Advantage of These Savings

MEN'S SHIRTS

A choice selection of Men's Dress Shirts, that are real bargains. Sizes 14 to 17, clearing at..... $1.39

WHITE CAMBRIC

Snow white underwear Cambric, chamois finish. Very special at per yard.... .25

COTTON TABLE DAMASK

Mercerized Cotton Table Damask, full 54 inches wide. Get some of this very special per yard..... .69

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Beautiful quality Chintz, in large floral designs, so much used now for large rooms. Very special, 2 yards for.. .75

CURTAIN NETS

We have a limited quantity of Curtain Nets in an excellent range of designs, and are in white and ivory. Very special at .49

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Here is another very special to help brighten up the windows, in white and ecru. 3 yards for..... $1.00

SWEATER YARN

Be sure to see the beautiful range of colorings in our Silk and Wool Yarn. This is a new range. Priced 4 balls for $1.00

PILLOW COTTONS

A special offering of firmly woven circular Pillow Cotton, fully bleached, 40 in. wide. Very special, per yard..... .50

SHEETINGS

Heavy quality, fully bleached sheeting, 80 in. wide, made from fine grade cotton Very special, per yard..... .75

SCRIM

Scrim makes a dainty little curtain. This is very evenly woven quality, in white only. Very special, per yard..... .19

BED SPREADS

You will be delighted with the appearance of those Honey Comb Spreads. single bed size. Very special at $2.50

CURTAIN RODS

Flat style, in double and single style..... .15, .25, AND .50

'PHONE 359 **McINTOSH BROS.** NAPANEE BRANCH

Yeats, Irish Poet

There was general astonishment when William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, was awarded the Nobel Prize for idealistic literature. It is true that for some years he has been regarded by a small circle as the finest poet of his day; it is probably true that those who hold this view, for the most part, believe that he is also the finest poet and greatest genius who ever employed the English language. There is also a group that holds similar views with regard to Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate. That is no more than saying that these men are poets to a small minority. They are what are called poets' poets. Rarely does one see any of their verses in a newspaper. Neither of them has succeeded in fashioning a line that has entered into current speech.

Yeats' days at school are recalled by Frederick James Gregg in the New York Herald. One infers that Mr. Gregg was at school with him, for the picture he draws is from the life. This Irish singer and Free State senator was educated at the Dublin High School, an Anglican institution, but the incongruity of John M. Synge, author of "The Playboy of the Western World," being educated at an adjacent Methodist school, and James Joyce, who has been called the Irish Rabelais being contemporaneously educated at a Dublin Jesuit college, is even greater. The High School was a feeder for Trinity College, but Yeats never went there, although not long ago he was given an honorary degree as Doctor of Literature in that celebrated institution which has the reputation of being rather a harsh stepmother to many a genius, including Burke, Swift and Goldsmith. Only after death were they honored, Goldsmith's statue being not inappropriately set up with his back to the institution. Yeats has fared better. He has been honored in lifetime by a university which he had strongly criticized.

Yeats was not a satisfactory pupil. It is doubtful if he learned anything that was to prove of later importance to his art at the High School. He seemed to be uninterested in anything that was going on there, a fact noted by the headmaster, who remarked that of all the boys in a clever class Yeats was the only one who would never amount to anything. He was reading Madam Blavatsky when he ought to have been reading Latin, and was pondering upon such interesting theories as the possibility of the spontaneous generation of life or the ego of beetles when he ought to have been feeding his mind on subjects more intimately connected with the curriculum. It is said that it was Yeats who introduced chess into the High School. He had an ingenious pocket chessboard concealed in a book and he used to concentrate on chess problems to while away the tedium of his hours in class. Of course he must have done some real reading in order to pass his examinations, but being a youth of a quick mind and retentive memory not much work was required to save him from utter disgrace.

On one memorable occasion the headmaster entered the class and announced, "Gentlemen, for some time you are to have the finest scholar in the country, Mr. Bury." He then presented a white-faced, red-haired man who was afterwards to become widely known as John B. Bury, regius professor of modern history in Cambridge, and author of the daring "History of Freedom of Thought." Mr. Bury then was teaching Latin, and it was due to a slip of Yeats that he discovered how inefficiently the class had been taught or how inattentively it had listened. So he stopped translation for weeks and in this dreadful period drilled his wretched subjects in the matter of irregular verbs! This no doubt contributed to Yeats' unpopularity. He took no part in games and seemed to be able to do without friends. The first sign he gave of a budding gift was when he made a fine translation of one of Catullus's poems in competition for a prize. We infer that though the treatment may have been admirable the result was somewhat scandalous for he narrowly escaped a flogging.

His first poem to be published was in the Dublin University Review which had been revived by a group of young enthusiasts, and it was soon after this that he was attracted by the Irish language, and devoted himself to a study of Irish folklore. At school he had been indifferent to politics and affairs of the day. Nor can it be said that he was ever an Irish patriot in the Sinn Fein sense of the word. His concerns have been hardly of this earth. He has dabbled in theosophy and the first society to which it is known that he belonged was a Buddhistic club. One of his most marked characteristics is his love for conversation when cast in the form of a monologue in which he is the speaker. He will talk for hours, by preference on subjects which are incomprehensible save to his circle of admirers which, it is to be admitted, is a growing one. One keen observer remarked that Yeats is the only man in Dublin who can talk with a woman without knowing it. His head has been in the clouds since boyhood, and it is only now and then that heads like this receive Nobel crowns.

Hymn Was Not Changed.

A famous hymn-writer passed away recently in the death of Rev. S. Baring-Gould. It will be chiefly on account of his contributions to hymnology and as a writer for boys he will be remembered by succeeding generations. Among his best-known contributions to the Lyra Sacra of the Church are the well-known hymns, "Now the Day Is Over" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers." In connection with the writing of the latter an amusing story is told. It is said that Dr. Gould was asked by a Bishop of the Church of England to write the words of a hymn for a certain tune. In a short time the words of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" were submitted to the bishop, only to be returned immediately with a note to the writer, stating that they would not be suitable for use in the Church of England, owing to the Roman Catholic flavor which in third line of the first verse, "With the Cross of Jesus going on before." The bishop, however, immediately made a correction and submitted it to the bishop. The amended verse read:

Onward, Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
Without the Cross of Jesus
Going on before.

It is needless to state that the bishop saw immediately the necessity of his objection, and the hymn remained as we have it in hymn books of to-day.

EXECUTION OF ELEPHANT.

Circus Was Reluctant to Part With "Cardie."

One of the most remarkable executions that has ever taken in Australia is reported from Queensland.

"Cardie," who was a performer in Wirth's Circus, had become bad tempered, and when at one of the performances he savagely attacked his trainer the management decided to destroy him.

The news of the execution quickly spread, and by the time the strange procession—with the elephant as the central tragic figure—had got a short distance on its way to the scene of execution a large crowd had assembled.

The actual execution was watched by a very interested audience, who took up their position on a hill near to Cardie" was despatched very swiftly. His two front legs were chained to a tree and his hind legs to pegs. Constable Hall took aim at his heart and Constable Enge at his left temple. The general manager of Wirth's Circus, also a sharpshooter in his whistle. Two shots rang out, and "Cardie" sank slowly on to his hind legs, then on to his front legs, and rolled on his side dead.

As a precautionary measure four more shots were fired into the body.

The circus was very reluctant to part with "Cardie." He joined them twenty-five years ago, as a five-year-old infant, and they have watched him grow up until he became the strongest elephant in the troupe of thirteen belonging to the circus. His feats of strength as well as his wonderful tricks on the sawdust had become the pride of every acrobat, clown, and hand in the show. Along an ordinary road he could pull a load of 35 tons or more, and could move from fifteen to twenty railway carriages. On one memorable occasion in Victoria he leaned his bulk of three tons and 13 cwt. against a railway T class engine, which had refused to start, and gave the necessary push to set it going.

No one was more sad than Lee, his keeper, who had looked after the animal for eight years, and with whom "Cardie" seemed to have formed almost a human friendship. When the place of the execution was reached, unable to witness the death of his animal friend, he left the scene five minutes before the shots were fired.

This was not "Cardie's" first offence. The general manager of the circus himself had two unpleasant experiences with him. In Melbourne, about three and a half years ago, Cardie" "tapped" him on the head with his trunk, causing a concussion of the spine from which he did not recover for about three months; and, on another occasion, "Cardie" plucked him by the sleeve, and threw him, but Mr. Anderson was able to jump clear before being stamped to death.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Maple Leaf Paint.

A standard brand, which we are clearing out. While the supply lasts we sel it at $1.00 guart. DAVY & ALLISON.

WILSON'S HARDWARE

Brighten up Your Home. A little Paint will do it.

MARTIN-SENOUR
100 Pure
Paints and Varnishes
Also
Genuine White Lead,
Best Boiled Oil,
Pure Turpentine.

A Paint for Every Purpose
A Brush for Every Purpose
Our Purpose—To Serve You.

D. B. WILSON
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Parlors and Office: Dundas St., Napanee
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The People's Auctioneer
My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.
List your sales with me.
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INSURANCE!
Most fires in dwelling houses occur in winter.
Call in and see my stock of National Ranges and Water Heaters, Irons, Toasters, Curling Tongs, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines.
Also a complete line of Fixtures, Lamps, Bulbs, always on hand.
Make it a point to purchase all your appliances and have your repairing done at Vine's Electric Shop and be satisfied with price and workmanship.
Agent for the Saron Farm Light and Power Plant, of Montreal.

You don't know what you are missing by not having
Vine's Electric Shop
Market Square, Napanee
'Phone 367.

A Radio Set
Before you buy come in and hear the NEW SHUTT RADIO RECEIVER. This is the latest thing in Radio.
Price Complete, Installed $75.00
Other Sets from ..... $55.00 UP
Now is the time to get
Your Battery put in Shape for Spring
Don't leave it till you need it.
We specialize on Battery Work
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JOHN STREET, — NAPANEE.
Dairy Supplies.
Milk Cans (8 gallons) Dairy Pails, Pans, Creamers, etc., always in stock. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

PINE LUMBER FOR SALE
In all thicknesses and dimensions.—Also Hardwoods, Slabs and Stovewood.
After January 10 we will do **CUSTOM SAWING** at our water power Grist Mill
AT MILLHAVEN
Phone 14 Napanee, or Bath Central.
M. R. MIDMER

Floor Wax!
Johnson's dependable floor wax, waxing brushes and dust mops. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Auction Sale.
Mr. W. H. Preston will sell for Mr. Thos. R. Morrow, Lot No. 4, head of Amherst Island, on Thursday, March 6th, 10 milch cows, 10 head young stock, pigs, hens, implements, etc. Usual terms.

Ladies' Musical.
The next (open) meeting of the Musical and Literary Society will be March 4th. The committee in charge have arranged an excellent program. Miss Marie Wright(Toronto), A.T.C.M., Belleville, soprano soloist, and Miss Newell, Kingston, reader, will be the visiting artists. Admission 30 cents. 13-b

The Market Grocery.
Our grocery lines are fresh, pure and wholesome. Try Safe's home-made Marmalade in Orange and Grapefruit. This week we have Oranges, Grapefruit, Malaga Grapes, Celery. A fresh shipment of Ogilvies best Flour, Rolled Oats, Graham Flour and Wheat Granules, Oyster Shell and Crystal Grit. For a delicious, refreshing cup of Tea or Coffee, try our special blends with an order at
THOMPSON BROS.

Confirmation Service.
St. Mary Magdalene's Church was filled to the doors on Sunday evening, the occasion being the annual visit of the Bishop of Ontario, the Right Rev. E. J. Bidwell, D.C.L. The Bishop preached a very fine sermon, thoughtful, spiritual and practical, on the necessity of manifesting one's Christian faith in its fulness and power against the various opposing tendencies which manifest themselves from time to time. He also addressed the candidates for Confirmation and administered the rite of Confirmation very impressively. The choir rendered Roberts' anthem, "Return to the Lord," in a very effective manner, the solo parts being well rendered by Master Borden Lewis.

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1886-1924
The Right Size of the Right Coal, in the Right Place, makes satisfied customers.
Quality and Weight Right, too.
Try a ton. We deliver promptly.
Call 92.

VINE'S ELECTRIC SHOP SPECIAL FOR MARCH
Owing to the quiet time of the year we are in the midst of, we are prepared to give estimates on wiring at reduced rates. Have that Water Heater and Electric Range installed at a reduced price and be ready for the Spring time when it arrives.
Call in and see my stock of National Ranges and Water Heaters, Irons, Toasters, Curling Tongs, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines.
Also a complete line of Fixtures, Lamps, Bulbs, always on hand.
Make it a point to purchase all your appliances and have your repairing done at Vine's Electric Shop and be satisfied with price and workmanship.
Agent for the Saron Farm Light and Power Plant, of Montreal.

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The best investment I ever made
That's what everyone says who uses a Buckeye Incubator. The big hatches, the fine husky, wonderful chicks, the absolute certainty of always getting a good hatch, make it a *real investment*, safe and profitable—instead of a gamble.
Buy a Buckeye—the incubator that is fully guaranteed by the world's largest manufacturer and used by more than 700,000 prosperous poultry raisers. Come in and see these wonderful machines — 65 to 600-egg capacity.
THE M. B. MILLS CO.
NAPANEE, ONT.
HATCH EVERY HATCHABLE EGG

GRACE METH. CHURCH
A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.
9.30—Class meeting
10.30—Public Worship. "The Ministry of Reconciliation."
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
7.00—Monthly song service, Choir and orchestra.
Pictures—Masterpieces continued.

Safety Razors.
Gillette's genuine Safety Razors. While they last, only 75c. each. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Annual Meeting.
The Annual Meeting of the Napanee Driving Park will be held in the Secretary's office on Thursday, March 6th, at 7.30 p.m.
J. L. BOYES, Sec'y.

Motor Licenses.
Mr. Wilfred S. Wilson has been appointed issuer of Motor Vehicles Licenses for this county. The license plates are now ready for distribution to anyone requiring them.

Arena Burned.
Fire of an undetermined origin, but supposed to have been caused by a cigar or a cigarette stub completely destroyed the "Jock Harty" Arena, in Kingston, early Thursday morning. The building was valued at $95,000, and was insured for $75,000. Quantities of hockey outfits owned by Queen's, Frontenacs, and Cirelo Six hockey teams were saved, but all three organizations lost some part of their equipments.

A Huge Outlay.
Gross additions to the plant of the Bell Telephone Company in 1923 amounted to $12,698,582.83. Of this amount, land and buildings cost $457,909.83, central office apparatus and subscribers' telephones to $4,668,478.96 and exchange and long distance lines to $4,626,785.88. A huge capital outlay this! The fact is that telephone service, local and long distance, is found so effective for the purposes of all classes of the community, that the demand increases out of all proportion to the growth in population.

A BLENDED TEA IS BETTER
Tea from one garden, no matter how fine it is, possesses certain desirable qualities but may lack others, because all characteristics are not developed under the same conditions. If the tea has a perfect flavour it may lack body; if it has body it is perhaps without the same perfection of flavour. To combine all desirable characteristics in one blend has been the work of the "SALADA" Experts for over a quarter of a century and "SALADA" is the fruit of their labours. The flavour is more delicious than any unblended tea grown.

A Healthy Condition.
Local telephone calls—last, is other than Long Distance—increased in 1923, according to the Bell Telephone Company's Annual Report, by 6.3 per cent. over 1922. For the past year they averaged 3,403,000 per day. Long Distance calls increased 11.4 per cent, there being an average of 28,389 daily. Whatever the exact significance of these figures may be, one thing occurs to us—the vast volume of personal, voice-to-voice intercourse going on amongst us every day must go a long way to straighten out endless differences and promote enlightenment and better human relationships. Ignorance and misunderstanding cannot long survive the impulse to "talk it over."

If you want results use The Express "Want Column." It is a good advertising medium.

Mercer—Thomas.
One of the loveliest brides to approach the altar of St. Paul's church, Victoria, B.C., was one of the principals of a pretty wedding solemnized there recently, when Vera Grace Kathleen, a native daughter of Chilliwack, B. C., and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Thomas, Victoria Road, became the bride of Archie Harvey Mercer, son of Mrs. Mercer and the late Col. C. A. Mercer of Bournemouth, England, and a graduate of the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, and recently Company Commander of the 4th Garkhi Rifles, India. The bride, who has been a popular member of the younger set since she took up her residence in Victoria, was beautifully attired in a girlish gown of white satin and georgette crepe. She wore the traditional bridal veil and orange blossoms and carried a lovely bouquet of calla lillies and fern. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Ross Lane, who made a charming matron of honor, gowned in apricot charmeuse satin, with with gold hat trimmed with black, and carried a beautiful bouquet of golden yellow and white roses. Mr. Angus Mercer, formerly major of the 29th battalion, and brother of the groom, acted as best man. The church was well filled with friends of the contracting party and the bride approached the altar on the arm of her father, to the strains of appropriate music rendered by Mr. Andrew Chasmuir. The Rev. S. Ryall performed the ceremony. The groom's gift to the bride was a platinum wrist watch, to the bridesmaid a string of pearls. During the signing of the register, Mr. Kenneth McDonald Shook sang "For You Alone." Following the ceremony a luncheon was served to intimate friends at the home of the bride's parents, the couple leaving on the afternoon boat for Vancouver, from where they will sail on the Empress of Asia for Karachi, India, the bride's going away dress was of champagne maracon in pleated design with hat to match. She also wore a becoming tailored steamer coat.

Sugar-Making Supplies.
Sap Buckets, newest in Sap Spoiles, Tapping Bits, etc. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Removal
The firm of
Jas. Walters
has removed
UPSTAIRS ABOVE THE HYDRO OFFICE
Entrance one door west of their former store
JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH
Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.
Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
Rev. J. B. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.
Daily Lenten services at 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Wednesdays at 7.30 p.m.

Victorian Order of Nurses.
A meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses will be held in the Council Chamber, Tuesday evening at seven o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

Repairs.
Winter weather requires good boots. Bring in those old ones and have them repaired.
SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

Farm Folks.
At Anderson Church, Friday, March 7th. This will be a repeat performance of the play given on Friday last which delighted all those who attended. Transportation will be furnished from Napanee. Any unused tickets purchased for last Friday will be honored. Admission 25c.

Grand Concert.
St. Andrew's Church, Monday, March 17th, 1924. Miss Jean McIntosh, Elocutionist, pupil of Owen Smiley. Roland J. Daly, Baritone, pupil of Dalton Baker, Toronto; Mrs. J. Ernest Madden, Accompanist. Do not miss this treat. Admission 50c. 13-o

Maple Leaf Institute.
The regular monthly meeting of the Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Will Fretts on Thursday afternoon at the usual hour. Sewing for our room at the Kingston General Hospital was given out, a goodly crowd of members being present. The contest which is being observed in the Hawey and Big Creek schools was again discussed. A special prize will be given to the scholar in each of the above schools who attains the highest points in three specified points, which the teacher in each school has been notified of, namely, punctuality, regularity and tidiness of the scholars.

Meeting of the Napanee W.C.T.U.
The February meeting of the Napanee Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in the Public Library on Thursday last, Mrs. J. W. Thomson, presiding. Mrs. J. N. McLaughlin led devotional exercises, after which readings and talks on different departments of the Temperance Union was given. A resolution was passed that we, as a Union, appreciate the efforts of the Hon. W. F. Nickle, Attorney-General for Ontario, in the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act and request the Ontario Government that it bring on no vote on the O. T. A., as we believe it is the best Temperance Legislation in Canada.

"Deacon Dubbs."
This laughable rural comedy in three acts will be presented in the school-room of Grace Church, Napanee, on the evening of Friday, March 14th, at 8 p.m. The play is real funny from start to finish and will be well worth seeing. The play will be produced by the following cast:
Deacon Dubbs, from Sorghum Centre, West Virginny.....
.....Mr. F. J. VanAlstyne
Amos Coleman, his nephew, a young lawyer.....Mr. E. Rose
Rawdon Crawley, a wolf in sheep's clothing.....Mr. J. Stalker
Major McNut, auctioneer and Justice-of-Peace...Mr. G. Sills
Deuteronomy Jones, a country produce.....Mr. P. Rose
Rose Raleigh, the brave little school Ma'am...Mrs. F. Young
Miss Philipena Popover, with both eyes on the Deacon.....
.....Mrs. A. Perry
Emily Dale, the richest girl in town.....Mrs. D. McFarlane
Trixie Coleman, full of mischief .....Mrs. F. J. VanAlstyne
Yennie Yensen, the hired girl from Sweden.....Mrs. G. Sills
Admission 35c. Everybody come.

Ice Harvesting?
Ice Saws and Ice Tongs at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH
Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.
10.30—Morning Service.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service.
Monday, 7.45—Young People's Union.
Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.—Midweek Prayer and Praise service.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION
The 22nd Annual Convention of Good Roads Association in Toronto 27th, 28th and 29th February, was the most successful yet held. Delegates from every County in the Province attended the sessions, over 800 having registered.
Warden W. H. Milling was elected a member of the important committee on resolutions. He also acted as Auditor of accounts of the Association.
The officers elected are:
President—Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Minister of Public Highways.
1st Vice-President—Ex-Warden Major R. J. Hannah.
2nd Vice-President—J. E. Jamieson, M.P.P., Simcoe.
Sec.-Treasurer—Major Thos. L. Kennedy.
Honors from the Association have come to this County in the election of Messrs. Milling and Hannah to important offices.
All the delegates from the county express high appreciation of the advantages of meeting so many practical road builders and discussing matters with each other. Premier Ferguson enunciated in plain, unvarnished language the intentions of his Cabinet regarding expenditures on Highways and his remarks received marked approval of those attending the Convention. Much valuable information was obtained by those in attendance. The present Government, judging from the Premier's remarks, intend to devote especial attention to Township roads.

'STELEA:
The oyster supper by Burleigh Orange Lodge on Monday evening was a splendid success. Invitations were extended to the L.O.B.A., making the gathering more complete. Rev. Swayne, of Bath, and Rev. McCree, who were present, gave addresses and also Mr. A. Finley, of Collins Bay, which were much enjoyed. Mr. W. T. Hill, Master of L.O.L., was toastmaster, while Brothers C. Gibson and D. Filson were the entertainment committee.
The Leap Year dance, which was postponed owing to the storms of last week, was held on Wednesday evening with Benn's orchestra of Napanee, in attendance.
The horse races were also postponed on account of the storm.
Mr. John Kilpatrick spent a few days in Deseronto recently.
Mrs. D. Caughey has returned from Kingston, where she spent a week with her brother, Mr. H. K. Filson.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fitzsoner enjoyed a holiday with friends at Richmond and Deseronto last week.
Mr. Royal Wemp and family have moved to their new farm east of Stella and Mr. Eves, of Simcoe, has moved to his farm purchased from Mr. R. Wemp.
Mrs. Caleb Tugwell passed to her eternal home on Feb. 26th, at the advanced age of 78 years. Deceased was one of the most highly respected residents whose memory will ever be cherished as one who was always ready to extend a helping hand and her many acts of kindness will never be forgotten. She was born and spent all her life on the farm which was her home, with the exception of eight years, during the early part of her married life. There has not been a break in her family and her nine children have been with her at different times through her illness. To her aged partner in life, who is quite feeble, there comes sincere regrets from all in the loss of his devoted wife who had spent 55 years with him.

ENTERPRISE.
Mr. Irvine Cronk, Funeral Director and Mr. S. D. Wagar took the remains of Mrs. Albertson, of Seagow, to Verona and placed them in Verona vault.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Carscallen and Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wagar were entertained at a euchre party Saturday evening at the Bell Hotel.
Miss Hoggerson has returned home from Toronto.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Vanness were guests at O. B. Jackson's Sunday last.
We are sorry to hear Mrs. E. Clancy is not so well at time of writing.
Mr. C. W. Keech is improving as nicely as could be expected after passing through such a critical operation.
Enterprise was isolated for a few days owing to the heavy storms, which blocked all kinds of traffic. We were pleased to see the farmers around again.
Mr. P. J. Murphy held his cheese meeting on Friday last and received the same price for manufacturing cheese as past.
Mr. Edward Lockwood and Mrs. Hoggeson were united in wedlock on Wednesday, Feb. 20th. In the evening they were entertained by Rev. Merriam, W. J. Mellow and a few of our other young people. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood responded nicely.
We are sorry to hear that Dr. Horton had the misfortune to fall and break his foot. We hope for a speedy recovery.
We sometimes think would it not be a grand thing to do a little missionary work around about us, to help some of the needy, instead of sending all our money to foreign fields.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jackson and son, Donald, left last week for San Antonia, Texas, where they intend remaining for three months. We hope to see Harry come back much improved. Mr. D. Moore, formerly of Yarker, is taking his place.
Mrs. S. J. Lockwood has returned from Toronto from millinery openings.

Cross cut saws, axes, saw files. DAVY & ALLISON.

ASSURANCE
THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction.
We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.
MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
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GERMAN MARKS
Genuine Reichsbank Issues
500,000 Marks $1.00
(Half Million) Limited Supply
ONE MILLION MARKS $1.75
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8 West Dundas St. Toronto, Ont.
11-c

A STRONG POSITION
THE STANDARD BANK FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
GOOD EARNINGS, LIQUID POSITION IMPROVED.
In reviewing the forty-ninth Annual Statement of The Standard Bank of Canada which was presented to the Shareholders at the Head Office in the city of Toronto on Wednesday, the 27th inst., two or three points seem to be worthy of particular notice. The earnings have been well maintained, the Bank's liquid position has been strengthened, and the large figures represented in Dominion and Provincial securities held, indicate the Bank's solid position.
After paying all charges of Management and making provision for any bad and doubtful debts, the profits for the year are shown as $695,094, while slightly less than the figures reported at the close of the previous year's business, it was to be expected that the unsettled business conditions of the past twelve months would hardly allow of as good earnings as at the close of business on January 31st, 1923.
To the amount of $695,094 is added the balance carried forward from January 31st, 1923, of $160,567 leaving a total available for distribution of $855,661, applied as follows: Four quarterly dividends for the year, $520,000; War Tax on circulation $10,000; reserved for Depreciation Income Tax $55,000; contributed to Officers' Pension Fund $25,000; balance carried forward $245,661, the amount is $55,000 greater than was carried forward in January a year ago.
The requirements of business during the twelve months covered by the Bank's statement very naturally reduced the demand for loans, and this condition is evident in the figures which show that current loans and discounts have been reduced during the year from $42,398,816 to $39,653,253. The Bank's holdings of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal securities appear as $11,000,000 or some $600,000 in advance of the figures of last year's statement. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts are shown as $1,500,000.
It has been indicated that the Bank's strong liquid position is an outstanding feature of the statement. Liquid and cash assett are at a higher rate to public liabilities than in last year's report. Liquid assets stand at $29,318,972, or 40.8 per cent. of liabilities to the public and cash assets stand at $15,253,441 or 24.3 per cent. of the Bank's liabilities to the public.
It is quite apparent that during the year the aim of the Management has been to still further increase the Bank's strong position in liquid assets, and to as well, increase investments in Government and Municipal securities.
The statement must have proved a very satisfactory one to the large number of Shareholders who were present at the Annual Meeting.

Sills' Motors.
Service on all cars. Work guaranteed. We are installing new work shop equipments for time and labor saving, giving greater satisfaction to our customers. Genuine Ford parts. Formerly Lennox Garage.

To the Live Stock Trade.
Messrs. Clair Russell, J. M. Ramsay and J. Ed. Harrison wish to announce that they will-ship hogs and calves from Napanee and Newburgh on Tuesday until further notice, and from Roblin according as conditions will justify it, paying all the market will afford during the season. The Canadian Packing Co., Montreal, the business as carried on by the late G. Williams, and by J. M. Ramsay and Clair Russell and respectfully solicit a fair share of your patronage. It is not in the best interests of the farmer or dealer to ship hogs too light or calves too young and thin. Hogs should weigh 160 lbs. and over. Three to four cents off for sows. Calves from 4 to 8 cents, according to quality. Cheques for Napanee shipments payable at Royal Bank. Messrs. Russell and Harrison will be in Napanee Saturday, Mondays and Tuesdays.
Yours very truly,
CLAIR RUSSELL
J. M. RAMSAY.
J. ED. HARRISON.

A. E. PAUL
Clerk 1st Division Court
INSURANCE.
Office:
OVER HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

WONDERLAND
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
"THE EXILES," starring John Gilbert and produced by William Fox from Richard Harding Davis' story of the same name.
And a good comedy.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
The leopardess—soft, smooth to touch, but treacherous, a tornado of teeth and sharp claws when aroused. No wonder they call Alice Brady "THE LEOPARDESS" in this picture.
Also a 2-reel Comedy.
MONDAY and TUESDAY
You laugh, cry, scream and then wonder. It'll bring back memories of your own childhood. See "PENROD AND SAM."
Also a special 2-reel comedy.
GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

DAVY & ALLISON
Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.
Hardware, Paints and Oils.
Stoves, and Furnaces.
DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Caton's.

New Hydro Lamp Prices!

25 watt	Tungsten	37c
40 watt	"	37c
60 watt	"	42c
75 watt	Nitrogen	62c
100 watt	"	75c
150 watt	"	$1.00
200 watt	"	$1.25
250 watt	"	1.90
300 watt	"	2.20
500 watt	"	3.30

These Lamps are all Guaranteed for 1500 Hours
Hydro Shop

Napanee Marble and Granite Works

WHAT A MONUMENT MEANS TO YOU
And yours—it means affection and loyalty permanently sealed in a Granite Memorial of everlasting beauty. It means an investment in character, hope and optimism, it means a landmark in your life. Confer with us now, and have one erected for your lost loved one in the spring or summer.
WM. HOWITT.

Herbageum
The famous Stock Food and Poultry Tonic
in 2 lb. and 4lb. packages
35c. and 65c. each
GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS
Dundas St. Phone 78.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!

BAYER

Demand

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds, Headache, Toothache, Lumbago, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for Perusal by the Readers of Our Paper.

TUESDAY.

Port Arthur held to 2 to 2 score by Selkirk.

British anti-air guns can reach 30,000 feet.

Canadian dollar takes slump on Wall Street.

Kemal Pasha boasts of prowess of Turkish army.

New witness produced by Crown at Delorme trial.

Outbreak of rinderpest reported in Australian herds.

Charles Gorman and Joe Moore tie for skating honors.

Niagara Falls intermediates beat Collingwood 4 to 3.

Investigation of T.G.E. graft charges opens in Victoria, B.C.

Canadian flour driving United States article out of foreign markets.

New demand for farm hands cited by Government Employment Service.

University of Toronto ladies' hockey team wins intercollegiate title.

Hamilton Board of Control appeals to Ottawa to adjust tariff to save industries.

British Premier refuses to hold conference with Foreign Minister Stresemann.

United States imports increasingly large quantities of clover and alfalfa seed from France.

Dominion Government orders inquiry by Royal Commission into Home Bank crash.

Ramsay MacDonald sends Poincare note on need of resumption of allied military control in Germany.

Archbishop of St. Boniface forbids Roman Catholic women to wear knickerbockers at winter sports.

Premier Ferguson hints than Government officials will be prohibited from giving out information for publication.

C.N.R. earnings in January show a net profit of $491,421.14, as against a deficit of $596,738 for the same month in 1923.

Grand greyhounds will run between Liverpool and Quebec this summer. Officials say passengers prefer drinking openly.

WEDNESDAY.

Some 300 duels a year are fought in Italy.

Port Elgin teams play lacrosse on skates in rink.

Smallpox outbreak at Chatham is now well in hand.

Norwegian steamer is on the rocks off Vancouver Island.

Thirteen nations forward formal entries for the Davis Cup.

Fear of strikes in coal fields and cotton industry in Britain.

Moose Jaw policemen sentenced to one year for looting stores.

University of Toronto Rowing to Hamilton Tigers in Hamilton; 5 to 1.

Greek Cabinet given majority and two Republican Deputies resign.

Experts on German inquiry group confident of Germany's good faith.

L. R. Steel shareholders' trust likely to take over assets of company.

Abbe Delorme's sister collapses when giving evidence at murder trial.

O. A. College authority advises scarifying sweet clover and alfalfa seed.

Northumberland and Durham apple growers hold annual meeting at Trenton.

Finge and Raymond syndicate remain deadlocked on proposed Wills-Firpo bout.

The late E. C. Whitney, lumberman, an estate valued at $3,000,000.

MacDonald Government gets satisfactory majority in Commons division over Fogo issue.

First reading of the Church Union Bill given in Legislature without comment or by a kid.

Women live amid squalor on Kent County farm, whose barnyard is strewn with carcasses.

Coachman Flight and Rice of Toronto have 300 oarsmen at Pennsylvania's first workout on Schuylkill river.

Kitchener Police Commission hears allegations of inaction by social force while blind pigs flourish, according to witnesses.

President McFarlane of Bell Telephone Company states that the number of telephones in Toronto will more than double during next five years.

THURSDAY.

House of Commons opened.

New Hamburg team wins fifteenth consecutive victory.

Cainfield found guilty of murdering Morningstar at Welland.

British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, reaches New York.

Ten dollars more for every steer is objective of Hon. Thomas Low.

Five United States machines will attempt to fly around the world.

Ten years' control of German budget is proposal of indemnity experts.

Ontario Builders and supply Association opens twelfth annual convention.

Canadiens beat St. Patrick's and Ottawa defeats Hamilton in pro league.

Montreal organizes fight against St. Lawrence power and navigation scheme.

Debate in British House called Tory manoeuvre to be Henderson in election.

Lord Balfour issues warning against course pursued by agitators in India.

British Columbia berry growers ask aid in promoting co-operative canning factory.

Ontario and Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers open annual convention at Hamilton.

A. Belanger demands in Legislature that Government attempt to balance budget yearly.

Ontario Department of Agriculture to assist in establishing creameries at Cochrane and Matheson.

Joe Moore wins international skating title at St. John, N.B., defeating Toronto, wins twelve-year-old class.

Bishop Dowling seems quite recovered from recent serious illness and celebrates eighty-fourth birthday to-day.

Cadet Arnold's father dislikes private inquiry into R.M.C. affair and asks Ottawa for wide open investigation, with press present.

A thousand Welsh women descended down upon the British Commons to greet Reginald Clarry, Conservative member for Normouthshire.

FRIDAY.

Great Britain challenges for Walker Cup.

Camfield, Welland murderer, is sentenced to hang.

Bishop and Babb debate question of religion in schools.

Canadian women missionaries in China ordered by British Consul.

Farmer who failed to affix stamp to receipt for rent is fined $62.

Washington replies to Canadian note on St. Lawrence waterway project.

New radio plant of Canadian National Railways at Ottawa inaugurated.

Stresemann says Germany will not surrender control of resources to allies.

Niagara Falls intermediates tie Collingwood, 2 to 2, and win round 7 to 6.

J. H. Thomas says Irish boundary issue is matter for purely Irish conference.

Waterworks experts in convention at Hamilton urge use of standard hydrants.

Wardle beat Hindle for right to compete for Dominion English billiards title.

Suspect arrested at Sarnia in connection with cracking of safe in London bakery.

Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary in Labor Government, wins Burnley seat.

Toronto Humane Society going behind financially for lack of support from citizens.

Stratford O.H.A. seniors win group by defeating Preston, 6 to 3 on game and 7 to 3 on round.

Lotique Maques, M.P.P., attacks U.F.O., and J. A. Currie, M.P.P., criticizes Government's tendency to centralization.

Judge Contsworth denounces methods of United States private detective agency in shadowing Toronto man.

SATURDAY.

March in Europe comes in like a lion.

Sterling in Toronto, $4.45¼; New York, $4.29⅝.

Russia would like £300,000,000 loan from Britain.

New Hamburg intermediates win round from Guelph.

Montreal corporation headquarters visited by armed bandits.

Socialists and sociables fight on floor of French Chamber.

Ludendorff displays hostility to Jewish influence in Germany.

British Commons endorses principle of giving vote to women of 21.

Moscow Red International forms alliance for war on Fascisti movement.

Abbe Delorme calmly takes volumious notes while his trial progresses.

Hamilton Tigers, senior champs of T. 4—3 and win round and group title.

German Bank of Issue, proposed by experts, to be located in switzerland.

Congress recommended to provide over $12,000,000 to enforce prohibition.

President Reynolds of O.A.C. states that 54 out of every 100 ex-students return to farm.

Neighbors plan to clean up premises of eccentric Radmore sisters, in jail at Chatham.

C. R. McKeown, M.P.P., complains that his son is refused permission to repeat year at University.

Discovery of new pyorrhea treatment by Dr. Harold Cox, of Toronto, is given official endorsation.

Princess Louise of Belgium, who braved exile through her love for Count Mattachich, is seriously ill.

Car parked in gear, suddenly starts of its own accord and crashes into woman boarding Toronto street car.

General manager of Massey-Harris Company predicts depression of industry if duty on farm implements is cut.

MONDAY.

Crime increase in capital of United States.

Canadian passport rate is doubled in price.

Col. James George, of Toronto, dies in garage.

Turkey Assembly forbids pilgrimages to Mecca.

Canadian Olympic hockeyists at Montreal to-day.

St. David's Society holds annual banquet at Toronto.

Senator Valentine Ratz, New Hamburg, dies suddenly.

Catholic Primate of Ireland scores daring dress and dancing.

Scotland defeats Ireland 2 to 0 in international soccer match.

Experiments prove yellow superior to white corn for chick feeding.

Seven deaths over week-end from smallpox outbreak at border points.

Canadiens defeat St. Patrick's and qualify for National League play-offs.

Premiers Marriott, Ferguson and Poincare exchange letters on European situation.

Taggers in Toronto gather about $16,000 in aid of ex-service men in distress.

Aaron Sapiro claims members of Alberta wheat pool will gain 8 cents a bushel.

Police bring in body of Tomaz found self-slain after big chase in northern woods.

SECURITY FOR FRANCE

Premier Sends Another Communication to Poincare.

Express Readiness to Re-examine Whole Problem in Its Larger Outlines and More Essential Elements —French Premier's Appreciative Reply Takes Line of His Recent Speeches.

LONDON, Mar. 3.—The new Labor Prime Minister, in his desire to create a more favorable atmosphere for the initiation of negotiations which he hopes may result from the labors of the two expert financial committees now sitting in Paris, and also probably with the coming French elections in mind, has had a further exchange of letters with the French Premier, M. Poincare, the text of which was issued from the Foreign Offices at Paris and London Sunday night.

This correspondence is noteworthy, on Premier MacDonald's side, for his extreme frankness in stating the British viewpoint and his opinions on the policy France had pursued since the war.

Never before, not even in the famous Curzon despatch which expressed the British view that the occupation of the Ruhr was illegal, has British suspicion of French action and motives been so candidly stated. And the fact that M. Poincare in his response to this unusual frankness—so new in European diplomacy—is in itself considered a most favorable sign, although M. Poincare's letter is little more than a repetition of his many speeches on the same subject.

Neither the Premiers will make any attempt to formulate concrete proposals until the expert committees have reported. Mr. MacDonald again shows his strong desire to attain such a state of affairs in Europe as should induce the United States to co-operate in the reconstruction of Europe.

M. Poincare repudiates any design to annex a particle of German territory and, concerning British suggestions that he should initiate giving military assistance to the "Little Entente" countries, declares that the French aims are absolutely peaceful, and he only desires that Britain should co-operate with the same group of countries for the purpose of maintaining European peace. M. Poincare seems to think that it will be a long time before the committees are able to present their reports. In the meantime a re-election of most of the British Prime Minister's aspirations for co-operation by the two countries, and opportunities for their settlement, and, on the whole, the correspondence, although it does not materially advance, certainly does not diminish the chances of an ultimate settlement.

Premier MacDonald's letter to M. Poincare, which is dated Feb. 21, says that, understanding as he does the nature of M. Poincare's reply to his former letter, he desires to prepare the way for a more complete mutual appreciation of the "difficulties with which I am faced and the manner in which I personally envisage the situation."

He does not desire to enter into details or advance specific proposals, but explains: "My present purpose is to make clear to you that, to my mind, the differences and altercations of the past were in most cases not wholly unavoidable, and to assure you of my readiness to re-examine the whole problem in its larger outlines and more essential elements."

COMES BACK TO LIFE.

Japanese Statesman Makes "Miraculous Recovery."

TOKIO, Mar. 3.—Prince Masayoshi Matsukata, whose death was announced Saturday, and for whom the entire nation went into mourning, is alive to-day, and has a bare chance for recovery, according to statements made by his physicians this morning. The prince was pronounced dead at 11.15 o'clock Saturday morning, when his heart and respiration stopped. Shortly afterward, however, he began to show faint signs of life.

By what the physicians pronounce a "miraculous recovery," Matsukata, who is in his eighteetieth year, has come back to life. The astonished physicians worked over him desperately, and in the afternoon he had so far regained consciousness that he was able to acknowledge by the pressure of his hand the presence of Viscount Makino, the Emperor's messenger.

This morning he took some nourishment and slept for a time. All the Tokio newspapers have put extried stories of the prince's death, together with lengthy obituaries.

Killed by Avalanche of Earth.

LEAMINGTON, Mar. 3.—Edmund H. Dresser, son of Thomas Dresser of Mersea Township is dead as the result of a cave-in of a gravel pit. With several other men Dresser was at work in the pit loading gravel when an avalanche of earth broke away, burying him to the depth of 20 feet. Although taken out within a few minutes, Dresser, was badly crushed about the abdomen and passed away within a short time.

William Thomson Dead.

LONDON, Ont., Mar. 3.—William Thomson Smith, a brother of Hudson's Bay factor, and one of Canada's most distinguished pioneers, a close personal friend of Lord and Lady Strathcona and other builders of the Canadian West, died here late Sunday night in his 87th year.

Rescues Crew of Sinking Vessel.

NAPLES, Mar. 3.—Capt. Schiaffino, of the steamer Dulio, which has just arrived here from New York, bringing 400 tourists, announced to the port authorities Sunday the wreck in mid-ocean a fortnight ago of the Italian coiller Baleiza.

Queen's basketball team defeats University of Toronto for intercollegiate senior title.

Vancouver protests barring of U.S. vessels from carrying Canadian coast to coast shipments.

Lack of Memorial Garden decided loss to Toronto and Ontario, declares Prof. H. B. Thomson.

Baldwin and Lloyd George express hope that Government responsibility may modify Labor's attitude.

One hundred and sixty bottles of Government whisky from Quebec seized by police after being transported to Toronto.

SINKS AND DRAINS

Use a little of Gillett's Lye when the kitchen or bathroom drains are clogged. It works wonders! Use it also for cleaning and disinfecting Closet Bowls; for softening water, making soap, cleaning dirty floors and greasy utensils. It has over 500 different uses and a can should be kept handy in every home. Avoid costly and dangerous substitutes. Insist on the genuine

GILLETT'S
100% PURE FLAKE
LYE

CRANBERRIES.

Grow In Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

The cranberry and the blueberry are two native fruits that are grown in considerable quantities with but little attempt to cultivate or domesticate them. These berries thrive in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia, where swampy ground provides the best conditions for this fruit.

Attention is now being directed to the cranberry in British Columbia with a view to utilizing marsh ground. It is said that there are thousands of acres of peat, bog and fertile swamps in the Lower Fraser Valley, in the North and West of Vancouver Island, on the Queen Charlotte and in various other parts, that are perfectly suitable, affording excellent opportunities for the profitable cultivation of this crop.

About 2,000 carloads of cranberries are consumed in Canada and the United States each year, mostly during the holiday season. Three states supply practically all of these berries in the following proportions: Massachusetts about 60 per cent., New Jersey 30 per cent., and Wisconsin 8 per cent. When it is known that the Fraser Valley Berry Growers thirty barrels of one hundred quarts, to the acre, and fifty barrels at Cape Cod, with certain highly favored districts producing one hundred barrels per acre, and that the price is from twenty to forty cents a quart, it will be realized that a crop of peat bog will give a big return.

The site must be level and so situated that it can be flooded at will and flooded as the circumstances require. The best soil is peat or muck on clay or sand. A dyke is built around the bog to retain water during the winter flooding. Covering the plants with water protects them from frost, kills weeds and irrigates the land.

Growers are advised to use native berries which are found in all parts of the country, and some of which are really ornamental. The trailing vines are planted in the prepared soil in long or short lengths, the root system being thrust into depressions and covered. No cultivating or fertilizing is required. Occasional weeding by hand, and gathering the crop in scoops are the only operations necessary, outside of opening or closing the flood-gates at the proper seasons.

50,000 Cars Made at Oshawa.

In an interesting, instructive and attractively illustrated and compiled booklet on General Motors of Canada, Limited, just off the press, the following self-explanatory preface by President R. S. McLaughlin appears:

"The General Motors of Canada, Limited, is relatively a new unit of the General Motors group, it dates back many decades to the time when motor car transportation was but a dream.

"From a carriage works, with but a small beginning in a village blacksmith's shop, the puff of General Motors has grown under the guidance of the McLaughlins, to be the Dominion's leading manufacturing industry and an important member of the General Motors family. The capital invested in the business in Canada is $25,000,000, a large part of which was brought into Canada from the United States. Its products have value exceeding $40,000,000 annually.

"When General Motors of Canada, Limited, was taken over by General Motors Corporation, the executive men who had been responsible for its upbuilding retained their financial interest by becoming stockholders in General Motors Corporation, and there are upwards of 1,000 stockholders residing in Canada who own a total of 485,000 shares of General Motors Corporation stock. More than 935,000 shares are owned by stockholders residing in Great Britain; so that in the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain there are held 1,420,000 shares of stock of General Motors Corporation—a substantial interest in the entire capitalization.

"The products of General Motors of Canada include Buick, McLaughlin-Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oakland, Oldsmobile passenger cars and GMC trucks. In 1923 the shipments from the Oshawa plant were 50,000 cars, of which 55 per cent. were exported.

"Of all cars registered in Canada, 28 per cent. are General Motors cars. Besides dominating the Dominion market for fine motor cars, this Canadian industry is helping the overseas selling organizations of General Motors to duplicate Oshawa methods of transportation in almost every country of the globe."

FRENCH DEPUTIES FIGHT.

Amazing Spectacle Occurs In French Chamber.

PARIS, Mar. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies was in an uproar Friday afternoon owing to a "free-for-all" between members. The amazing spectacle was witnessed by former Premier Painleve racing down from his seat with uplifted fists and making for the benches of the Right with the unmistakable intention of distinguishing the Royalist Deputy Magne, who had insulted him. Attendants rushed in and formed a cordon between the adversaries, but a score or deputies of the Left and Extreme Left charged—behind Painleve and broke the human barrier.

Surging forward they buried themselves upon the crowd of Royalists who had sprung down from their places to meet them. The clash produced pandemonium. More deputies from every part of the House jumped into the struggle, which soon began to separate the combatants, some joining the fray on one side or the other.

The melee became a free fight in which fists and knocks were exchanged by deputies and former ministers blinded with fury and seething and struggling in the open space in front of the President's chair.

In the indescribable confusion couples could be picked out settling old accounts with ease, though not in the prize ring. The row only ended when the President put on his hat and suspended the sitting while the press and public galleries were cleared.

The cause of the trouble was the attack by the Royalist leader, Leon Daudet, on Painleve, whom he accused of making use of forged police reports in 1917 during his premiership. Painleve denied this and retorted with charges that the Royalists had endeavored to take advantage of the possible national disaster in the war to endeavor to restore the monarchy of France.

The former Premier declared the Royalists at that time systematically recruiting deserters for a supposed coup in all cavalry regiments, notably those stationed at St. Germain. It was while he was reading reports of the secret sessions of the Chamber held in 1917, confirming his accusations, that the storm broke. In intervals of the uproar he could be heard above the speaker's voice, insults were flung at him by the Royalists until under the sting of these Painleve threw down the volume from which he was quoting and started the battle.

ONTARIO SENATOR PASSES.

Valentine Ratz of New Hamburg Collapses in Guelph.

NEW HAMBURG, Mar. 3.—Another of Laurier's stalwarts of a generation passed away Saturday in the person of Senator Valentine Ratz of New Hamburg, Ont., who, since 1909, sat in the Upper Chamber.

Senator Ratz died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, Saturday morning from heart trouble. He had been in ill-health at his New Hamburg home for some days, and on Friday morning decided to visit a specialist. He left home by motor for Guelph and collapsed in the depot, from which he was conveyed to the hospital. Despite every effort, however, he passed away the following morning.

The late Senator was born on Nov. 13, 1848, at St. Jacob's Waterloo County, a son of Jacob Ratz of the Hill Public School, and on Feb. 12, 1872, married Mary Yager of New Hamburg, and for many years in business and was president of the South River Lumber Company, and also was vice-president of the Hamburg Felt Boot Company. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1896, defeated in 1900, re-elected in 1904, and summoned to the Senate on July 19, 1909. In religion he was a Methodist.

Just two years ago last Feb. 13, Senator and Mrs. Ratz, with their son, Hon. Thomas Ratz, and son-in-law, three grandchildren and relatives, left their home in a golden anniversary of their wedding. More than 40 participated in that joyful oegation.

Besides Mrs. Ratz, four children survive, three daughters and one son. They are: Mrs. Charles Zwicker, Creditor, Ont.; Mrs. J. B. Hallman, Toronto; Mrs. I. H. Macdonald, Kingston, Ont., and J. E. Ratz of North Battleford, Sask.

Princess' Death Ends Tragic Tale.

BRUSSELS, Mar. 3.—Princess Louise of Belgium died at Wiesbaden Sunday from double pneumonia after an illness of ten days. She died with the name of Count Mattachich, for whom she left her husband, Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, more than twenty years ago, the last word on her dying lips. She uttered it just before she lost consciousness early Sunday morning.

The majority of Belgium's royal household has instructed that the body be buried in a manner befitting her rank of princess and a daughter of the late King Leopold.

The announcement of the princess's death has caused widespread sympathy and sorrow in Belgium, where she was always popular.

Blind Preacher Appointed.

BROCKVILLE, Mar. 3.—Rev. William France, the blind minister of Elmsley Grooners, Lanark County, has been appointed to the vacant charge of Chalk River. This Presbyterian charge has been without a minister since the recent death of Rev. Mr. McIlraith, but Rev. Mr. France has been ministering there since.

Sees Election In Summer.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Mar. 3.—Neil McLean, Labor member for Inverness-shire, speaking at a Labor demonstration Sunday, counselled the people to expect a general election late in the summer. He said: "Less expected and dearer that the present Government would last through the autumn.

Bottomley's Reaping.

The following story of Horatio Bottomley's will is being told by Stacy Aumonier, the author, who has been studying prison conditions lately.

Bottomley, whose sense of humor has not been killed by prison life, is at Maidstone, and spends his working hours on light labor, generally the sewing of mailbags. A home office inspector, seeing him thus engaged one day, remarked in passing, "Hullo Bottomley, sewing?"

"No," came the swift answer "Reaping."

THE MARKETS

Amazing Spectacle Occurs In French Chamber.

TORONTO MARKET.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.15½.

Manitoba Oats—No. 3 C. W., 46c; No. 1 feed, 45c.

All the above track bay ports.

Manitoba barley—Nominal, reclaimed, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, $25.

American Corn—No. 2 yellow, 98½c.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 41c to 43c, according to freight outside.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, $1.04 to $1.06, shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.

Barley—Malting, 65c to 70c.

Manitoba Flour—First patent, $6.30, Toronto; 2nd second patent, $5.80, Toronto.

Ontario Flour—90 p.c. patent, $4.70 in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.70 in jute bags, Toronto, prompt shipment; 2nd, $4.60, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included; bran, per ton, $28, shorts, per ton, $30, middlings, per ton, $36, good feed flour, per bag, $2.10.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Mar. 3.—Until after the opening market of the week at the Union Stock Yards the country roads were almost impassable, and the consequence was that receipts were unusually heavy on the local markets. Train-loads of live stock were arriving all day Tuesday, and Wednesday from all parts of the province, but Monday's receipts were below the usual. While the cattle supply did not turn out to be excessive, the offerings of hogs was the heaviest recorded on the Yards in many years.

Prospects for this week are that well-finished cattle will meet a good market, but common stuff will continue to be hard to dispose of if receipts are heavy. Supplies of hogs will be light the past week, and it is expected that this buying will continue.

The bulk of the heavy steer offering went to the exporters from $5.50 to $6 a hundred. One well-finished load of steers averaging 1,100 lbs. brought the latter price, $6 a hundred. Well-finished handyweight steers had a strong market from $5 to $5.50, but the bulk of the medium to good stuff sold from $4 to $4.75 with common killers down to $3.50 to $3.75 as needed.

Some fat cows were taken for export, but the bulk of the trade ranged from steady to 25c lower at the close with $4.50 to $5.25 for the best. Light stockers sold from $4 to $5.40, but feeders and springers sold from $100 to $150 for the best.

Receipts of hogs were the heaviest for the year to date and also exceeded any week during 1923. The bulk of the sales were made at $8.75 weighed-off-car basis at $7.75 to $8 for thick weights.

Shipments of lambs were also heavier, but sheep were scarce. Best lambs of the light weight brought from $14 to $15.50, with odd lots up to $16. At the close of the week a few of heavy rough lambs sold from $12 to $13 a hundred, and sheep were steady for the few sheep that offered. Two cars of choice handyweight calves brought from $8 to $9 a hundred, while heavies ranged from $6 to $7.

The calf supply was also heavier than usual. Prices for choice calves remained from $12 to $13, with a few bringing up to $14. Medium quality lambs ranged from $10 to $11 at the close of the week, and sales were $1 a hundred lower. Common to medium quality lambs ranged from $8 to $9.50, and $6.50 strong weight killing pigs, $5.75 to $6 fed and watered, and $5 f.o.b. cars.

Cattle — Receipts, 1,600; compared with a week ago, 1,000 lighter; choice steers, $6 to $6.25; handyweight butchers and feeders unevenly 25c to 40c higher; common to medium offerings 25c lower; best heavy carrings, $5.40; fat cow stock, 25c to 50c higher; canners, cutters and bulls steady; veal calves 25c to 75c lower; week's bulk prices: best steers, $6 to $6.25; choice heavy and feeders, $5.50 to $5.75; fat she stock, $4.50 to $5; canners and cutters, $2.25 to $3.65; veals, $10.50 to $12.00.

Sheep — Receipts, 2,000; compared with a week ago, 1,000 lighter; mostly 25c higher; feeding lambs around $1 higher; bulk prices follow: fat woolled lambs, $15.50 to $16.25; shorn lambs, $13.50 to $14.25; heavy fat sheep, $7.50 to $8.25; culls and feeding wethers, $12.00 to $13.75; aged wethers, $9.00 to $10.75; fat ewes, $9.00 to $10.00; aged ewes, $4.00 to $5.00; bucks, $5.00 to $6.00; culls, $3.00 to $4.00; $15.00.

Hogs — Receipts, 4,000; compared with a week ago, 1,000 heavier; mostly 10c higher; bulk prices follow: selects, $8.75 to $8.90; fats, $8.50 to $8.75; lights, $8.25 to $8.50; heavies, $8.25 to $8.50; sows, $7.50 to $7.75; stags, $5 to $6.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Mar. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; slow and steady.

Calves—Receipts, 200; active, choice, $1 lower; $12.50 to $14.00; fair to good, $10.50 to $13.00; others unchanged.

Woman Is Killed.

LONDON, Ont., Mar. 3.—While shells were exploding in the basement of the apartments in which she lived at 520 Grosvenor street Saturday afternoon, a gas stove and fire broke out, killing Mrs. E. E. Smith, aged 45, causing injuries from which she died an hour later in Victoria Hospital.

T. J. Ashman, owner of the apartments, had spoken to her as she passed him to go into the basement. A minute or so later he became aware of an odor of burning cloth, and rushing into the basement he found Mrs. Smith lying unconscious on the floor beside the gas stove. She had apparently shut off the gas, but fainted as she did so.

Mrs. Smith is survived by two daughters, who were working downtown when the accident occurred.

Three Lads Horribly Hurt.

WINDSOR, Mar. 3.—Three Ford boys were seriously injured Sunday afternoon when a dynamite cap which they were exploding.

The injured are: Peter Rymen, right hand shattered; Thomas Divmitch, and Stephen Cylka, badly cut about the head and chest.

Rymen is in a dangerous condition and may die. The boys were taken to Hotel Dieu.

Hydro Buys Out Welland Company.

WELLAND, Ont., Mar. 3.—The city and rural systems of the Welland Electric Company, competitor of the local Hydro, have been purchased by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the transfer being completed in Toronto on Friday, and becoming effective at midnight of that day.

French Clash With Tribesmen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 3.—The newspaper Ikdam says that a fresh encounter has occurred in Hadjiler, a village on the Syrian frontier, between French troops and the Kraftsmen, with many killed and wounded on both sides. It is said the French had thirty casualties.

Saskatchewan to Take Vote.

REGINA, Mar. 3.—Notice of a bill "to provide for a plebiscite on questions relating to the control and supply of liquor traffic in alcoholic liquors" was given in the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly Friday by Hon. J. A. Cross, Attorney-General.

Four Deaths in One Family.

HEPWORTH, Mar. 3.—The passing of Mrs. Mary Thompson, who succumbed following a brief illness at her home at Hepe Bay, makes the fourth death in that family within four months. Three sons and daughters survive.

At Perry's

I have

Dry Maple Wood

Cut 12 in. long

$3.00 a Cord

Flour, Feed, Shorts, and Whole Grains.

All kinds of Field Seeds at lowest prices.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

EIGHTEEN WERE KILLED

TNT Explosion Felt for Fifty Miles.

Two Are Missing and Over 100 Treated for Injuries—Forty Buildings Crushed—Bricks, Tiles and Timbers Hurled for Quarter of Mile.

NEW YORK, Mar. 3.—At least eighteen persons were killed Saturday in an explosion of a two-storey tile and brick fertiliser building at the Ammonite Company, at Nixon, N. J., six miles northeast of New Brunswick. Two others are unaccounted for and listed as missing. More than 100 persons were treated for injuries, of whom twenty-eight were taken to hospitals in a serious condition.

The explosion is believed to have been caused by TNT, from army shells, which came from the Raritan Arsenal, on the adjoining property, although the explosive was supposed to have been extracted from the material which the War Department had sold the Ammonite Company. The force of the blast was terrific that buildings were shaken and windows rattled as far as Mineola, Long Island, more than 50 miles away. As to the actual cause are, however, at variance, and an inquiry has been invited.

The explosion wrenched from their foundations many of the forty buildings, most of them one-storey tile storehouses, of the Nixon Nitration Company, the whose property the Ammonite Company had leased a factory. The Nixon concern is owned by Lewis Nixon of New York.

The list of casualties probably would have been far greater had not both companies been operating on a five-day week. Most of the 50 employes of the Ammonite Company and all but fifteen of the Nixon workers were at home. Many of those in nearby homes were killed or injured instantly. In a frame dwelling 200 yards from the centre of the blast a woman, Mrs. Arthur Dumas, and three children and their lives when their home was shattered into a mass of timbers and bricks.

A stenographer, Miss Ruth Rockefeller, employed by the company had her body flung through a window, landing more than 100 feet away. A man was found dead 100 feet from the explosion with a piece of lead pipe imbedded in his chest. The trousers, stockings and shoes of another man extricated dead from the debris were torn from his body, but the upper half of his clothing was intact.

Through shattered roofs and crumbled walls—upon piles of flimsy celluloid sheets in every one of the Nixon buildings—showered embers, burning. The blast was followed by a broadcast by the explosion. The blue blaze of the highly inflammable celluloid, with which all the structures were filled, burst forth on the heels of the blast like a huge blow-torch, cutting down everything within a radius of several hundred feet.

A hundred soldiers hastily mobilized by Major A. B. Casad at the Raritan Arsenal were speeded by automobile to the scene of the explosion almost before the echoes had died away. Accompanied by the arsenal's ambulances and hospital corps, they were the first to unleash the flames and start rescue work.

A FLOOD OF LIQUOR.

Rum Smugglers Take 100,000 Cases Per Month Into U. S.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.—One hundred thousand cases of liquor are smuggled into the United States monthly by rum-runners off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, according to Coastguard officials charged with preventing the traffic.

This estimate was given to the House Appropriations Subcommittee, which drafted the deficiency bill reported Saturday, allotting an additional $12,853,989 for the Coastguard Service.

In testimony before the subcommittee on Feb. 25, Commander Root of the service said:

"The smugglers' high sea force at present consists of thirty-four steamers and 125 sailing vessels, ranging in size from thirty to more than 2,000 tons. The majority fly foreign flags. The auxiliary craft for making shore contacts consist of several hundred motor-driven craft, about thirty per cent. of which are good for twenty-five knots.

"The major present force during the past twenty-two months we have been able to put out of business, by capture or otherwise, 153 vessels. We have our eye on a total cargo of 31,000 cases of liquor, and caused to be jettisoned under fire an amount estimated at 20,000 cases.

"A line of vessels now off New York is maintained ostensibly as a good business proposition, but principally as a diversion to hold to that point the attention of as many Coastguard vessels as possible." Commander Root said the smugglers maintained advance stations at St. John's, Nfld.; St. Pierre, Miquelon; the Azores, Bermuda and the Bahamas. "Not only is the traffic increasing, but also the audacity, skill and courage of the enemy," he said.

Roland Yorke

By MRS. HENRY WOOD

AUTHOR OF

"East Ly ne," "Ve ner's Pride," "The Channings," "Lord Oakourn's Daughters" Etc.

"Yes; with a house of my own, and something else. I'm not afraid. I have begun to put my shoulder to the wheel in earnest. If I don't get on, it shall not be from lack of work for it."

"How have you begun to put your shoulder to the wheel?"

"Well—I take home copying to do in my spare time after office hours. I have been doing it in earnest over three weeks now."

"And how much do you earn at it weekly?" continued William Yorke.

A silent depression from it bright exultation passed over Roland's ingenuous face. Hamish saw it, and laughed. Hamish was quite a confidant, for Roland carried to him all hopes and their tiresome drawbacks.

"I can tell you; I added it up," said Roland. "Taking the three weeks on the average, it has been two-and twopence a week."

"Two and twopence a week!" echoed William Yorke, who had expected him (after the laudatory introduction) to say at the least two pounds two. Roland detected the surprise and disappointment.

Oh, well, you know, William Yorke, a fellow cannot expect to make pounds just at first. What with mistakes, when the writing has to be begun all over again, and paining for spoilt paper, which Brown insists upon, two-and twopence is not so much amiss. One has to make a beginning at everything. I don't ask better than to work, and be paid for it. Only let me earn a couple of hundreds a year to begin with and you'd never hear me ask anybody for help again."

"You had not used to like the prospect of work, Roland," spoke William Yorke.

"But then I had not had my pride and laziness knocked out of me at Port Natal."

William Yorke lifted his eyes. "Did that happen to you?"

"It did," emphatically answered Roland. "Oh, I shall get into something good by-and-by, where my talents can find play. Of all things, I should best like a farm."

"A farm!"

"A nice little farm. And if I had a few hundred pounds, I'd take one to-morrow. Do you know anything of butter-making, Annaog?" he stopped to ask, dropping his voice.

Annaog lent her listening face over her plate, and pretended not to hear. Roland thought she was offended.

"I didn't mean make it, you know," he whispered; "I'd not like to see you so such a thing —bringing his face back again to the company. "But it's of little good thinking of a farm, you see, William Yorke, when there's no money to the fore."

"You don't know anything of farming," said Mr. Yorke, inwardly wondering whether this appeal to Annaog had meant anything, or was only one of Roland's thoughtless specials.

"Don't I?" said Roland; "I was on one for ever so long at Port Natal, and had a native pigs. Of all things, learning the sight of experience a fellow picks up over there, and the little he learns to live upon."

"Because he has to do it, I suppose."

"That's the secret. I am earning a pound a week now, regular pay, and make it do for all my wants. You'd not think it, would you, William Yorke?"

"Certainly not, to look at you," said William Yorke, with a smile. "Are clothes included?"

"Oh, Carrick goes ball for all that. I'm afraid I'll find the bills running up; but a fellow, if he's a gentleman, must look decent."

"Lady Augusta has visions of your walking about London dressed in a coat out at elbows. I think it troubles her."

Roland paused, stared, and then started up in impulsive contrition, nearly pulling off the table-cloth.

"What a thoughtless booby I was, never to let her know! The minute you get down home, you go to her, William Yorke. Tell her how it is—that I have the run of Carrick's people for all my boots, hats, and all the rest of it. This suit came home at eight this morning, with an apology for not sending it last night.

Look at it!" stretching out his arms, and turning himself about, that Mr. Yorke might get a comprehensive view of the superfine front and its silken linings. "I'm never worse dressed than this: only that my things are not on new every day. You tell her mother this, William Yorke."

He had not done it in vanity; of that Roland possessed as little as any one; but in eager, earnest desire to please his mother, and done to her for his ungrateful forgetfulness. Stooping for his table-napkin, he sat down again.

"Yes, I am well dressed, though I do have to work. And for recreation, there's this house to come to; and dear old Hamish and Mrs. Channing receive me with gladness and make much of me, just as though I had always been good; and Nelly jumps to my arms."

"When do you mean to come to Helstonleigh?"

"Never," answered Roland promptly. "As I can't go back as I wanted to—rich—I shall not go at all. What I wish to ask is, when Arthur Channing is coming up here?"

"Arthur Channing! I cannot tell."

"It is a shame of people to get a fellow's hope up, and then damp them. Arthur wrote me word—oh, a month ago—that he was coming to London on business for old Galloway. Close nearly upon that, comes a second letter, saying Galloway was not sure that he should require to send him. I should like to serve him out."

William Yorke smiled. "Serve out Arthur?"

"Arthur! I'd like to draw Arthur round the old city in a car of triumph, as we used to chair our city members. I mean that wretch of a Galloway. Why did he and not Arthur he should send him to London, if he didn't mean to?"

Gerald Yorke let his fork fall in a passion, and nearly cripped the beautiful plate of Worcester china; was all the conversation to be monopolized by Roland and his miserable interests? It was high time to interfere.

"Sir Vincent comes into about four thousand a year, entailed property. We went in to hear the will read by old Greatorex. It's not much, is it?"

"Not to one reared to the notions Vincent Yorke has been," said Hamish. "But he has more than that, I presume?"

"Some odds and ends, I believe; I asked Greatorex. And there's the little homestead down in Surrey. Sir Richard's liabilities die with him. Perhaps he had wiped them off before-hand?"

"I'm sure he had," said Roland, with good-natured warmth. "Oh, we hear a good deal in our office. Why, four thousand a year being little for one man, you should have been at Port Natal, Gerald; and you'd estimate it differently."

"To a man about town, like myself, it seems a starvation pittance, considering what Sir Vincent will have to do out of it. We returned Gerald sadly, speaking to any at table, rather than to his brother."

"That just it," said Roland. "If I were a man about town, and had not been out to Port Natal and learnt the value of money, it might seem so to me. Dick won't find it enough, I dare say. I should think a rent of four hundred a year riches!"

Some one of those turns in conversation, which occur so naturally, brought round the subject to Mr. Olivera. Roland, imparting sundry revelations of his home-life at Mrs. Jones's—and, as he called her still, Mrs. Jenkins—mentioned the clergyman's name.

"Don't you mean to call and see him?" he asked of William Yorke. "You'd better."

But Mr. Yorke declined. "My time in London is so very short," he said; "I go home to-morrow. Besides, I have really no acquaintance with Mr. Ollivera. We never met but on one occasion."

"When you lent him your surplice," spoke Roland. And William Yorke looked up in surprise.

"What do you know about it?"

"Oh, I know a great deal," returned Roland. "I say—why did you not attend that night, yourself? You promised."

"I did not promise. All I said was that I would consider of it. Upon reflection, I thought it better not to go. The circumstances were very peculiar; and the Dean, had he come to know of it, might have taken me to task."

"Not he," said independent Roland. "The Dean's made of sterling gold."

"What sort of a chanter does Tom make?" inquired Hamish.

"Very fair; very fair, indeed," replied William Yorke, some patronage in his tone, meant for the absent young minor canon. Conscientiously was of his own excellence in chanting, Mr. Yorke could but accord comparative praise to Tom Channing's. The vanity was not without cause; Mr. Yorke's sweet and sonorous voice was wont to fill the aisles of the old cathedral with its melody.

Just as the tea was over, one of the servants came in with a folded weekly review hot from the press on her silver waiter, and presented it to her master. Hamish opened it to the slight apology, and was glancing at its pages, when he folded it again with a sudden movement and quietly put it in his pocket.

CHAPTER XXIV.

As Iron Into the Soul.

The change in his face was remarkable. It was as though a blight had passed over it and withered the hopeful life out. He sat with the journal in his hand—the authoritative Snarler—and read the cruel lines over and over again. When, in the solitude of his own study, they first met his eager eye, skimming them rapidly and their support was gathered in almost at a glance, a faintness seized upon his heart, and he hastily put away the paper as though it were some terrible thing he dared not look further upon. After the departure of his guests, Roland and Gerald, and William Yorke had gone by his own wish to take home Annabel and to make a late call on Mrs. Bede Greatorex, Hamish happily that fashionable dame might be found at home—Hamish Channing had passed into his study, and there, alone with himself and his emotions, he once more unfolded the paper. All the while he had sat with it in his pocket, a sweet, tumultuous hope had been stirring in his bosom; he could hardly forbear, in his eagerness to realize it, telling them to make haste and depart. Also, when they were really going, he seemed that they were a month over it. He stood up wishing them goodnight.

"By the way, Hamish, I should think your book would soon be getting its reviews," spoke crafty Gerald, who had seen the journal brought in and knew what was in it. "I hope you'll get good ones, old fellow."

And the wish was spoken with so much apparent genuineness, the tone of the voice had in it so vast an amount of gushing feeling, that Hamish gratefully wrung the offered hand. After that, even had he been of a less ingenuous nature, he would have suspected the whole world of abusing his book, rather than Gerald Yorke. He looked and looked. And then put the pages away in a kind of terror. Never, in this age of bitter reviews, had a more bitter one than that been penned. But for his intense unsuspicion, for his own upright singlemindedness, he might possibly have recognized Gerald Yorke's slashing style. Gerald, as its writer, once more returned to him. After awhile, when the first brunt of the shock had passed, he took up the paper again, and read the article through. His hair grew damp with perspiration; his face burnt with a hot shame. The critique was ably written, and it attacked the book on all sides and on all points. Gerald Yorke had taken pains with that as he had never taken pains with any article before. It had been, so to say, days in construction. One portion would be altered to-day, one to-morrow; and the result was that it told. The chief characteristic of the whole was sarcastic mockery. The scholarship of the book was attacked; in its taste, its style, everything. The poem had been dipped deep in gall. It called the author an impudent upstart; it demanded to know what he meant by thrusting such stuff on the public; it wondered now he had found a publisher; it almost prayed the gods that pension, over literary careers by which unhappy readers from James Channing.

What a reward it was! Speaking only as a remuneration for his devotion and labor, leaving aside for the moment the higher considerations, how cruel was the return! Where was the end of all Hamish Channing's years of industry, his persevering endurance, his burning the midnight candle, to coining forth his fruit? To what end the never-ceasing toil and care? And while Gerald Yorke had been flourishing in society, Hamish Channing was toiling, burning his candles, so to say, at both ends! The unwearied industry, the patient continuance in labor, the ever-buoyant, trustful hopefulness, had been his. The energies of his power and intellect had Hamish Channing given to the book; the great gun of genius, which should have been preserved, lavished upon him, was exercised and brought to bear. No merit to him for that; he could not help exercising it. He appeared as the avenging angel for his fellow men to be the one special end for which he was sent into the world —where every man in his degree—his peculiar aptitude for some one calling or duty. A man reared, as had been James Channing, to good; endowed with a mind of the single-minded fulfilment of every duty, using the world only as a passage to a better, can but write as a responsible agent; he does not may be working at a religious tract or a story of fiction, he does it as to his Creator. Had Hamish been required to write without that sense of responsibility upon him, he would have put aside his pen. Again Hamish read the article from beginning to end. And then read it. It was as if the lines possessed the fatal fascination of the basilisk, attracting him against his will. The book was a noble and brilliant work, betraying its genius in every line, well conceived, well plotted, ably written. It was one of those that take the whole imagination of a reader captive; one that a man is all the better for reading, and rises up from with a subdued spirit, hushed breath and a glowing heart. While enchanting man's deepest interest, it yet insensibly led his thoughts to Heaven. Simple though it was in its pure Saxon diction, its sentiments were noble, generous, and exalted. Not a thought was there to offend, not a line to cause a blush. Could not have been placed in the hands of his child.

In all matters where the mind and feelings, the inward, silent hopes and fears, are deeply touched, it cannot be but that we are sensitively alive to the opinions of our fellow men, and swayed by their judgment. As Hamish Channing read and re-read, learning the cruel sentences almost by rote, his heart failed within him. For the time being, he thought he must have erred in supposing the book so good; that it must be a foolish and deluded book, deserving only of their sharp criticism; and a sense of humiliation, than which nothing is more intensely painful, took possession of his spirit. But the belief could not remain. The mood changed again. The book remained intact, the estimable place in his mind, and the sense of humiliation was superseded by the smarting conviction, of cruel injustice. What had he or his books done that they should be so reviled?

"Lord, thou knowest all things! surely I have not deserved this!" broke from the depths of his anguish.

A slight movement in the next room, and Mrs. Channing came in with Nelly. Mrs. Nelly, in consideration of the late substantial tea, had not been sent to bed at the customary hour. Hamish slipped the review inside his table-desk, and greeted them with a smile, sweet-tempered as ever under the blow. But his wife saw that some change lay on his face.

"Is anything the matter, Hamish?

You look—worn; as if you had received some ill news."

"Do I? I am a little tired, Ellen It has been very hot to-day."

"I thought you were not going to work to-night."

"Oh, I am not working. Well, young lady, what now?"

Miss Nelly had climbed on his knees. She had been brought in to say good-night.

"When's the ship coming home, papa?"

He suddenly bent down and hid his face on the child's bright one. Heaven alone knew what the agonized suffering was, and how he contrived not to betray it.

"Will it come it-morrow, papa?"

"We shall see darling. I don't know."

The subdued, patient tone had something of hopelessness in it. Mrs. Channing thought he must be very tired.

"Come, Nelly," she said. "It is late, you know."

He kissed the child tenderly as ever, but so quietly, and whispered a prayer for God to bless her; his tones sounding like one of subdued pain, almost as though his heart were breaking. And Nelly went, carried out, talking of the ship and the good things it was to bring. Quite immediately, a policeman was shown in. It was the publisher of the book. Late though the hour was, he had come in some perturbation, bringing a copy of the Snarler.

"Have you any enemy, Mr. Channing?" was nearly the first question he asked, when he found Hamish had seen the article.

"Not one in the wide world, so far as I know."

"The review of your book is so remarkably unjust, so entirely at variance with fact and truth that I should say only an enemy could have done it," continued the publisher. "Look, besides, at the rancour of its language, its evident animus; I scarcely ever read so aggrevated an attack."

But still Hamish could only reiterate his conviction. "I have no enemy."

"Well, it is a great pity; a calamity, in short. When once an author's reputation is made and he is a favorite with the public, reviews cannot harm him: but to a first book, where the author is unknown, they are sometimes fatal."

"Yes, I suppose they are," acquiesced Hamish.

"We must wait now for the others Mr. Channing. And hope that they will be the reverse of this. But it is a sad thing—and, I must say, a barefaced injustice."

Nothing more could be said, nothing done. The false review was in the hands of the public, and Hamish and his publisher were alike powerless to counteract the evil. The gentleman went out, leaving Hamish alone. Alone with his bowsand its shrubish.

PART THE THIRD.

CHAPTER XXV.

During the Autumn.

This must be called the third part of the story, if we may reckon the short commencing prologue as the first. The year had gone on to October, and that month was quickly passing. The lapse of time, some three or months, had not brought any change worth recording; people and things were in the main the same as in the position that they had been; but a slight summary of progress must be given. Bede Greatorex had been on the wing. In quest of health he went abroad with his wife, choosing Switzerland as his first halting-ground. Bede had proposed that place (if that could be found) less frequented by the English; and Mrs. Bede had retorted that if he wanted to vegetate in the outlandish place, he might go to it alone. In the invariable kindness and consideration Bede observed to her, even to her whims, he yielded.

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PART THE THIRD.

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Platform express body with weather-proof cab for cartage, express, wholesalers and general delivery.
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Panel body mounted on Ten Chassis for retail package delivery, meat, laundry, hardware and groceries.
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All purpose farm body for grain, market produce, hay, manure, etc.
Panel body for standard car chassis. Light delivery work for bakers, confectioners, grocers and florists.
Platform stock body, removable racks. General trucking type for cartage, express, wholesalers, lumbermen and farm use.
Suburban body for passenger work on farms and estates, convertible for fruit and express.
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CF-35C

Famous Trade Marks

What would the ladiady say if you told her that the article she loves to hang on the back o a chair—the antimacassar—would never have been known as such bt for a trade mark?

The word is derivec from macassar, a much-advertise pomade in Victorian days, and so alled from its supposed source, whic was Macassar, the capital of Celoes, an island of the East Indian Archipelago. Its plentiful use led to th introduction of a covering to preseve upholstery from macassar, and this we got antimacassar.

This process of incorporating into the English language words which are or are derived from trade marks, is always goin; on. Kodak, vaseline, tabloid—these and many others, familiar thougl they are now, are invented words, nd cannot be legally used for busines purposes except by the firms which have registered them.

A curious instance is tabloid, which many people take to be an extremely short synonym for tablet. It is the exclusive property of a wellknown firm of manufacturing chemists. When this firm began to put up drugs in compressed form, it called the products tablets; but in 1884 it began to designate them by the invented word tabloid, which it registered as a trade mark. It has since successfully brought several actions to restrain competitive firms from using the word.

Other trade marks are remarkable for the large sums which have been spent in protecting them. One in the cutlery trade—a star and a Maltese cross—has been used by its present owners and their predecessors since 1764, and is believed to have been imitated more often than any other connected with cutlery.

The firm to which it belongs has spent huge sums in litigation against pirates. Some years ago it prevented a German firm of cutlers from using a similar trade mark, consisting of two Maltese crosses, which had been registered in the country of its origin.

A few trade marks, again, have romantic stories connected with them. "His Master's Voice" is a striking instance. Its origin was a subject picture. The artist painted in the fortr listening at a black japanned horn; but, as a friend suggested a brass horn would look better, he went to the gramophone company to borrow one. The latter asked what the horn was wanted for, and this led to its purchasing the picture for £100.

More than twenty years afterwards it was so well satisfied with the "deal" that it gave an annuity of £250 to the artist, who also painted another picture familiar on the hoardings—that of the little dog sniffing at a glass and asking, "What is it master likes so much?" The same dog served as model for both pictures.

Perhaps the trade mark to which the strangest story is attached is in hand painted on the funnel of a line of steamers trading to and from Cardiff. The founder of the line, it is said, directed by his will that his two brothers, who were not on friendly terms, should start in the same boat from a given point in the English Channel, and row to shore, and that the first to touch land with his hand should inherit his (the testator's) property.

When the two were nearing land, the younger, who was a strong swimmer, jumped into the water and struck out for the shore. For a moment the other was nonplused. Then he quickly drew out a knife, and, placing his left hand on the side of the boat, severed it at the wrist. He threw it to shore in front of his brother, who was still in deep water, and by this act secured the estate.

An Aquatic Dynamo.

The electric ray, or torpedo fish as it is often called is universally feared. It is a dweller in the southern seas, and grows to a large size, sometimes weighing 70 or 80 pounds. This peculiar fish has a nearly circular body, a short tail and a very small mouth. The back is brownish in color, and the underneath parts are white. The torpedo obtains its name from its power of giving a violent shock, similar to an electric shock, to anything with which it comes in contact. Whenever an enemy approaches the fish emits from its body a kind of electricity, which incapacitates the attacker immediately. In capturing its food the torpedo finds the power of use. Being very inactive, it cannot pursue the small fish which form its diet, so it lies in wait until they swim close by and then throws out its powerful shock, which instantly renders them helpless. If a person touches this strange fish he is attacked by cramp, which affects the stomach, producing a kind of convulsion. For this reason the torpedo is sometimes known as the "cramp fish."

Prevents Wear.

One woman's silk stockings used to wear out on the sides of the feet over the joints before they wore out elsewhere. Now, before she wears a new pair, she rips the seams on the soles for an inch along the back of the feet, spreads and fills in the rips with a neat darn. This gives more width over the joints and prevents excessive wear there.

The Frankness of Franklin.

Benjamin Franklin, having been touched by an impecunious relative to the extent of $50, was asked for a sheet of paper so that the borrower could give him a note for the amount.

"What!" exclaimed Franklin, "do you want to waste my stationery as well as my money"—Boston Transcript.

Hungarians Own This Town.

Himlerville, Ky., is one American town founded and inhabited entirely by Hungarian immigrants and their children. It is the sole coal-mining enterprise where every resource and process, from the underground veins to the town hall, are owned by the people who dig the coal, says the Detroit News. Every owner of stock in the Himler Coal Company must be either an American citizen or one who has taken out his first citizenship papers. Only permanent settlers who know the country and have adopted it as their own, are desired.

Trade Still Grows.

Canada's external trade continues to show a steady growth over the corresponding months of 1922. The total imports for the twelve months ended November, 1923, were $908,279,333, as against $752,254,587 for the year previous, or an increase of over $156,000,000. The total exports for the year ended November, 1923, were $1,001,727,269, as against $859,793,321, or an increase of over $140,000,000 over the corresponding twelve months preceding.

In both imports and exports Canada did much more business with the United States than with the United Kingdom in the twelve months ended November, 1923, the imports from the United States in that period totalling $616,205,580, and from the United Kingdom $154,864,307, while the exports to the United States in the same period were $419,893,920, and to the United Kingdom $366,528,498.

The largest item of export to the United States was wood and paper amounting to $226,375,802 and the largest item of export to the United Kingdom agricultural and vegetable products amounting to $242,636,246. The largest imports from the United States were iron and products totalling $161,822,730, and non-metallic minerals totalling $146,797,260, while the United Kingdom's largest sales to Canada were iron and textiles totalling $74,844,404.

Canada's trade with the British Empire has also shown a large growth, her total sales to it, including the United Kingdom, in the twelve months ended November totalling $430,595,227, an increase of over $15,000,000 over the previous twelve months, while her imports from the British Empire totalled $197,815,604, as compared with $170,513,501 in the previous twelve months, or an increase of over $27,000,000.

Race Is in Danger.

City life is too dangerous for "Bob" Henderson, the man whose discovery of gold in the Klondike drew thousands from all parts of the world over the "Trail of '98." This pioneer, a strapping big Nova Scotian, now sixty-five, has been visiting Vancouver, and thinks it is home in the frontier, with all its supposed dangers, he was not at home in the Western city.

They talk about the perils of the Yukon," he said, with a smile. "Why, when I set foot on Hastings street and walked a few blocks the other day I was in more danger in ten minuts than in all the years I spent in the North. I don't know what is going to happen to the human race. I'm afraid it will be killed off by automobiles.

"The other evening I heard one of those weird new things for the first time out at a friend's home. They're wonderful. I could hear a man in Seattle and another in California as plainly as if they were in the same room."

The Yukon discoverer is going down to California, where he hopes to see his first aeroplane in flight.

Curios Buried In Basement

Pride was in the tone of Dr. R. B. Orr, director of the Ontario Provincial Museum, when he informed a visitor the other day that the archaeological collection in his care is far superior to there most of the time was spent at the Museum.

"They have a wonderful building," he declared. "It cost something like eight or ten millions. It contains the finest show cases I ever set eyes upon. While their archaeological possessions are nothing to be compared with ours, they are able to show them to the very best advantage. Their ethnological collection is splendid, particularly as it relates to the Indians, the display being comprehensive and featured by a wide variety of dresses. Much of this, however, is modern."

Dr. Orr has good reason for feeling a bit blue over the way the Normal School seems to be crowding his museum off the map. Growth or the school work has usurped much of the space once devoted to display of the curios, and other museum purposes. Treasures which were formerly accorded the room they were entitled to are now packed and tucked away somewhere in the basement. Everything that is shown is crowded. Once upon a time there was a sign in the Normal School grounds which bore the words "Provincial Museum—Public Admitted Free," but somebody took it in. The public is still made welcome in what is left of the museum, but the attitude of whoever has the say about it appears to be that the museum is filling its mission if it is kept mainly for the use of the students in the school. In other years citizens often took their visiting guests to see the museum, but it is seldom that any such parties are in evidence there now.

Dr. Orr just sighs when these things are mentioned to him. It is plain to observe that he believes his museum has been harshly dealt with and has been robbed of many of its rights. It is an old institution, having been established by Act of Parliament as far back as 1852. In its existence of three score and eleven years it has secured a wonderful collection of curios, and now it has almost become a relic itself. If the school continues to grow much bigger the museum will be forced out on to the lawn.

The doctor lent a sympathetic ear when these observations were being made to him by his visitor in a stroll along the corridor lined with busts of celebrities. Suddenly there was a commotion, and the building took on an air of wonderful animation. Two or three hundred school-marms in embryo had been let loose from somewhere and crowded the stairs with girls and glee. The visitor stood to one side waiting for them to pass, and he did not begrudge the time. "I feel rather sorry about the museum, doctor," he said, "but this is just about the finest looking lot of girls I ever saw in a bunch, anywhere."

"No mistake about that," agreed Dr. Orr.

Refused Canadian Vice-Regal Post.

In becoming Governor-General of South Africa; the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, will be taking up a high post which, in another Dominion, he might have occupied nine years ago. He was, in fact, nominated Governor-General of Canada at the outbreak of war, but waived the appointment in order to go on active service.

The earl is of a retiring nature, and outside military affairs his interests lie in philanthropic work. He has proved himself a "live" chairman of the Middlesex Hospital, and has been personally responsible for designing many of the striking posters calling attention to the hospital's needs.

EXCRUCIATING PAINS, CRAMPS

Entirely Remedied by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Eberts, Ont.—"I started with cramps and bearing-down pains at the age of eleven years, and I would get so nervous I could hardly stay in bed, and I had such pains that I could scream, and my mother would call the doctor to give me something to take. At eighteen I married, and I have four healthy children, but I still have pains in my right side. I am a farmer's wife with more work than I am able to do. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I feel that it is helping me every day. My sister-in-law, who has been taking your medicine for some time and uses your Sanative Wash, told me about it and I recommend it so, as I have received great good from it."—Mrs. NELSON YOST, R.R. 1, Eberts, Ont.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for all female ailments common to women. It has been used for such troubles for nearly fifty years, and thousands of women have found relief as did Mrs. Yost, by taking the splendid medicine.

If you are suffering from irregularity, painful times, nervousness, headache, backache or melancholia, you should at once begin to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is excellent to strengthen the system and help to perform its functions with ease and regularity.

C

WORMS BOTHER HORSES

Some Are Long, Some Are Short, All Are Annoying.

They Range From Two to Fifteen Inches in Length—Symptoms Described—Practical Treatment Suggested.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The Oxyurides or Pin Worms.

The Oxyurides are popularly known as "Pin Worms," and are among the most common parasites affecting the large intestine of horses.

Characteristics: Two varieties of this class of pin worms are said to occur in horses, termed respectively the Oxyuris Curvula and the Oxyuris Mastigodes. The Oxyuris Curvula is probably the more common, and some authorities appear to consider the Oxyuris Mastigodes to be but a variation of an abnormal form of the Curvula. In general appearance and form they closely resemble each other, the chief difference noticeable being their length. The average length of the Oxyuris Curvula is about two inches, while the Oxyuris Mastigodes is about four inches in length. They are both distinctly curved in shape, and made up of a body and tail. The body is the curved and thickest part and forms the anterior half. Posteriorly the body becomes attenuated and is prolonged by a whip-like, long tail which tapers to a thin point. They inhabit the large intestine, more especially the colon and rectum, and are sometimes present in large numbers. The eggs are deposited around the outer margin of the anus and become noticeable as a yellow incrustation. The life history and cycle of these parasites has not been fully determined, but it is probable that infection takes place direct by ingestion of food and water contaminated with eggs, which later become hatched in the stomach and intestine.

Symptoms: If present in small numbers they may not cause any inconvenience. When present in large numbers they cause considerable irritation of the bowel and rectum, and the animal is noticed to be frequently rubbing the anus and tail against any convenient object. Owing to the continued irritation to which they give rise they may greatly impair the general health of the animal, causing unthriftiness and loss of condition. A characteristic symptom of the presence of pin worms is the appearance of a greyish fur and yellow incrustation around the margin of the anus, resulting from the eggs deposited and dried mucus accumulating. The worms themselves are also often observed hanging out of the anus or in the dung being passed.

Treatment: Medicinal treatment and injections are usually successful in expelling and eradicating pin worms from horses. A useful remedy consists in two ounces of turpentine given in a pint of raw linseed oil, as a drench, repeated once a week as may be required. In addition, injections into the rectum should be given each morning consisting of warm, salt water containing about four tablespoonsful of salt to each quart of water. Salt should also be given in mashes or placed within reach of the animal. The skin around the margin of the anus should be washed to remove the incrustation of eggs.

The prevention of infestation by pin worms consists of avoiding food and water which are contaminated by the droppings from horses.

Ascaris Megalocephala.

This is a large worm which is very common among horses. It is so named on account of its comparatively large head.

Characteristics: In form it is a long, round worm tapering towards both ends. They are of a whitish or yellowish color and are easily distinguished by their large-sized and expanded heads, provided with three papillae or lips. The females are the larger, being from six to fifteen inches in length, while the males are from five to ten inches. They are the largest and most common of the round worms infesting horses, and inhabit the small intestines of horses of all ages, and are sometimes present in large numbers. The ova or eggs have great power of resistance and vitality, and after being expelled from an animal may remain alive for a period of over a year in manure, moist earth or ponds. The eggs and larvae are in turn taken into the system with the food and water, and, on reaching the intestines develope into the mature worms.

Symptoms: As a rule this worm is only present in small numbers and does not give rise to much inconvenience or harm. When present in considerable numbers they are frequently noticeable in the dung, and may cause the usual symptoms of Worms in general.

Treatment: Medicinal treatment is usually effective in expelling this parasite, as they live chiefly in the contents of the small intestines, and vermifuge medicines dissolving in the bowels kill them rapidly. The following remedies have proved to be effective:—Sulphate of iron given in two dram doses in the feed every morning for a week followed up on the seventh day by a purgative such as an ounce of aloez given as a ball, or a pint of raw linseed oil. The iron may be continued longer, if necessary. Two ounces of turpentine given in a pint of milk or raw linseed oil is also useful. The most effective agent, however, is probably tartar emetic given in doses of from one to two drams daily for four or five days, followed by a dose of physic.—C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., Ont. Vet. College, Guelph.

The success a man has in the production of lambs depends on the kind of ewes he selects, and the care he gives them.

Canadian Partner of Bennett.

A Canadian connection with an important phase of the world's journalism is noted by Timothy O'Brien of St. John, librarian of the New Brunswick Legislature, who writes:

"I read with considerable interest your article in the Toronto Globe, regarding James Gordon Bennett and Horace Greeley. I hope that on the next occasion when you write about James Gordon Bennett or the New York Herald you will state that the two first one-cent papers in America, the Sun and the Transcript, were printed at the job office in New York of Anderson & Smith, proprietors. The business manager and editor was James Gordon Bennett. Consequent upon the burning of the printing office, a few years later, the paper was continued by Mr. Bennett. Mr. Anderson died in his thirty-first year, on October 28, 1838, at New York."

Joan Popular Name for Girls.

One out of every five of the girl babies born in England is named Joan.

No other name approaches it, the nearest competitor—much behind—being Betty. There is a public girls' school in West London where there are 600 pupils and nearly 150 are Joans. There is one typical suburban road in North London where the rest of the girl children under fifteen are Joans.

"I am tired of christening Joans," said a London vicar, "and am overjoyed when I have a common or garden Edith or plain Jane."

Tuberculosis.

Canada leads Great Britain and the United States in low tuberculosis death rate. Canada's deaths from all forms of tuberculosis for 1922, in the nine provinces numbered 7,559, a decrease of 135 deaths over 1921. The rate per 100,000 for 1922 is 84.4, a decrease of 3.2 deaths per 100,000. Canada has spent on sanatoria built or building, $11,000,000. Canada probably spent last year for the treatment of tuberculosis $5,000,000. Every death decrease means a decrease of five open infective cases in the community.

EARLY LACROSSE GAMES.

Toronto Club Was Formed in the Year 1867.

Early days of lacrosse in Ontario are recalled by George H. Leslie of Niagara. A meeting was called in 1867 by Mr. Leslie and other Toronto young men and the Toronto Lacrosse Club organized, the officers elected being: President, W. D. Otter; vice-president, Charles Allan; captain, George Massey; managing committee, John Henderson, Thomas Campbell and Robert W. Sutherland; secretary and treasurer, George H. Leslie.

"We met for practice every morning at 'sun up' in University Park, on the present site of the Parliament Buildings," says Mr. Leslie. "I was delegated to visit the Six Nation Indian Reserve, at Mohawk, near Brantford, and through Chief Johnson (father of Pauline, the poet, and Allan Johnson) arranged for our first lacrosse match with Captain Bell's team. The game was played on the old Toronto Cricket Grounds, near the present site of the Hospital for Sick Children. The match was under the patronage of Gen. Lysons, who was then the Acting Lieutenant-Governor. Old-timers will remember the parade of the band, the plumed Indians in their war paint. Gen. Stisted accompanied Chief Johnson, who was a picturesque figure in full Indian costume, and the general's staff all mounted. Oh, boy! We played a later match with the same team, in the presence of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

"As memory recalls, the 'first twelve' at these matches were: Captain, George Massey; W. D. Otter, John Henderson, Charlie ('Chewy') Robinson, John Massey, Charles Allan, Tom Mitchell, W. Grand, Harry Henderson, W. German, Bob Mitchell and George H. Leslie. As far as I know, all of them have passed to the 'great beyond' except Sir William Otter and the writer, John Massey of the Canada Permanents only recently." Mr. Leslie adds that he was associated with Sir William Otter in the Queen's Own and served with him at Ridgeway in 1866.

New Chief Justice of Ontario.

Mr. Justice Francis Robert Latchford, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the second division court of the Supreme Court of Ontario, has sat on the Ontario bench since 1908.

He is a native of the Province of Quebec and was born at Aylmer on April 30, 1856, the son of James and Mary (Young) Latchford. He received his education at Aylmer Academy, at private schools and at Ottawa University, from which he graduated with honors, winning the Governor-General's medal for English essay, and the Pope's medal for Latin essay.

Mr. Latchford was called to the Ontario Bar in 1886, and created K.C. in 1899. He was for some time a Bencher ex-officio of the Law Society and practiced in Ottawa. He acted as solicitor to many local societies and institutions. He has pleaded before the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council.

Mr. Latchford sat in the Ontario Legislature for several years, as member for South Renfrew, and also served in the Cabinet as Commissioner for Public Works and Attorney-General. He has been at various times president of St. Patrick's Asylum, Ottawa; president of the Ottawa Reform Club; president of the North American Irish and James Protective Association, president of the Newman Society of Ontario, etc.

He married, in August, 1890, Frances Agnes O'Brien, daughter of Stephen O'Brien, Ottawa, and has six sons and three daughters.

Checking the Languages.

A little while ago, in the vacation court of London, Eng., it was stated before Mr. Justice McCardie that a company was to run a revue named "King Tut-Tut."

Mr Justice McCardie rubbed his brow

"What does 'Tut-Tut' mean?" he inquired.

"It is an expression," replied counsel "used on the golf links when a man misses his drive."

"You mean, when the clergy are present," suggested the judge, amid laughter.

The Standard Bank of Canada

Forty-Ninth Annual Statement for year ending 31st JANUARY, 1924

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance forward, January 31st, 1923		$ 160,566.90
Profits for the year ending January 31st, 1924, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, Provincial taxes, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts		695,094.76
Dividend No. 130, paid May 1st, 1923, at the rate of 14% per annum		$ 855,661.66
Dividend No. 131, paid Aug. 1st, 1923, at the rate of 14% per annum		$ 140,000.00
Dividend No. 132, paid Nov. 1st, 1923, at the rate of 12% per annum		140,000.00
Dividend No. 133, payable Feb. 1st, 1924, at the rate of 12% per annum		120,000.00
War Tax on Note Circulation		40,000.00
Reserved for Income Tax		55,000.00
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund		25,000.00
Balance carried forward		215,661.66
		$ 855,661.66

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 4,580,865.00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date)	$30,478,339.23	
Deposits not bearing interest	11,114,922.34	
		51,593,261.57
Deposits made by other Banks in Canada		671,261.30
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		65,038.38
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		3,506,151.42
Acceptances under *The Finance Act*		2,000,000.00
Bills Payable		414.89
Letters of Credit outstanding		130,605.45
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		3,696.97
Dividend No. 133, payable 1st February, 1924		120,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed		728.75
Capital stock paid in		4,000,000.00
Reserved Fund		2,750,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		215,661.66
		$69,637,685.39

ASSETS

Current Coin held by the Bank	$ 1,291,918.18	
Dominion Notes held by the Bank	8,563,280.50	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	700,000.00	
		$10,554,298.68
Deposit with the Minister for the purpose of the Circulation Fund		200,000.00
Notes of other Banks		279,741.00
United States and other foreign currencies		13,151.01
Cheques on other Banks		3,423,274.31
Balances due by Banks in Canada		100,000.00
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		682,970.27
		$15,253,441.29
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	$ 8,640,829.36	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	2,306,992.46	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	133,416.65	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks or other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	2,984,292.79	
		14,065,531.26
		$29,318,972.55
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		1,508,656.84
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		35,653,253.08
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for		673,933.18
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		77,670.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		323,408.16
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		130,605.45
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		1,900,226.35
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		51,159.78
		$69,637,685.39

W. FRANCIS, *President.* N. L. McLEOD, *General Manager.*

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

I certify that the above Balance Sheet is in accord with the books of The Standard Bank of Canada, and that, in my opinion, it discloses the true condition of the Bank as at 31st January, 1924. I have received all the information and explanations I have required and all transactions of the Bank which have come under the notice of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A., Auditor for the Shareholders.

Toronto, 21st February, 1924.

Its Jewellery This New Year's

An immense stock of Jewellery is ready for your inspection.

The prices will surprise you in all lines.

Make comparisons before you buy.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

At your service for 60 years.

Specials for This Week

We Sell For Less

4 bars White Naptha Soap.	25c.
2 lbs. Cocoa for.....	20c.
5 lbs. Rice.....	25c.
2 lbs. Prunes.....	20c.
2 lbs. Seedless Raisins.....	20c.
Club House Olives, qt.....	80c.
Our own Baking Powder, lb. tin.....	20c.
4 lb. Pepper for.....	25c.
2 lbs. Prunes.....	23c.
Sardines, per can.....	7c.

Salt, wood, flour, feed, fresh meat. Beet meal, $1.90 cwt.

DENISON BROS.,

North Centre St., Napanee.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Auto and Bicycle Supplies

Studded Bicycle Tires 28 x 1½.....	$ 1.65
30 x 3½ Cord Auto Tires.....	11.50
30 x 3½ Fabric Tires	7.50
Front Springs, Fords	2.50
Rear Springs, Fords	6.75
K & W Coil Points, pr	.20
Spark Plugs.....	.40
Gramophone Needles per hundred.....	.10
40, 50, 60 watt Lamps	.30

New soles put on rubber boots, gramophones repaired, saws filed and gummed, and all general repair work. Batteries charged.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House

LADIES' COMFORT SHOES

You will always find a splendid assortment of Ladies' Comfortable Cushion Sole Shoes on hand at this store.

The values are beyond question the best in Canada.

LADIES COMFORT HIGH BOOTS

$4.00 TO $5.00

LADIES' COMFORT OXFORDS OR STRAPS, made with Cushion Soles and Rubber Heels. Priced at

$3.00, $3.50, $4.00

The Haines Shoe Houses

Good home-made bread is the finest food on earth, the one food everybody eats, that everybody likes, and that agrees with everybody. Make the finest bread by buying your flour at THOMPSON'S STORE.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

Oyster shell, grit, charcoal, beef scrap, chick food. Everything for the Henery, at BOYLE & SON'S. 14-a

Private sale of valuable household furnishings at the home of R. Richardson, South Napanee, beginning Monday, March 3rd. Also ten room frame house and lot. 14-ap

"Pop" Watkins, manager of the Havana Red Sox baseball team, who were a feature at Napanee Demonstrations during the past few years, died recently at Durham, N.C. "Pop" had been in the baseball game for 40 years.

A new Telephone Directory has just been distributed by mail to Napanee subscribers. Miss M. Nolan, local representative, would be glad to hear from any telephone users who have not received their copy of the new issue. 14-a

The Deseronto juvenile hockey team played Napanee juniors at Napanee on Friday night and won by 7 to 0. The game was a good one, the Napanee players showed excellent form. They were, however, up against too strong a defence and could not break through.

The Leap Year euchre party, put on by the Deseronto Lawn Bowling Club at the White Hall, on Friday night was an immense success and was very enjoyable. Miss Lena Warren won the ladies' prize and Mr. Geo. Clements the gentlemen's prize. The lucky chairs prizes went to Mrs. Robert Geddes and Mr. Sam Allen.

The members of Queen of Sheba Rebecca Lodge, I.O.O.F., gave a very successful euchre and dance in the lodge room on Napanee Lodge, on Friday evening. Queen of Sheba Lodge is the newest among the fraternal lodges and this was their first public function. Light refreshments were served and Scott's orchestra provided music for dancing.

A very sad accident happened at the home of James McGanchy, Wilton. Their son, fourteen years of age, was investigating a dynamite cartridge with a darning needle, causing it to explode, tearing his left hand badly. He was hurried to Kingston hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate three fingers and a thumb. He is doing as well as could be expected. His father and mother were away at the time.

The Anniversary of Trinity Church was fittingly observed by special services on Sunday and by a supper and concert on Monday evening. Rev. C. W. DeMille, a former pastor, preached on Sunday at both services. The choir was assisted by Miss Eileen Law and Mr. A. C. Chapman, of Toronto, who also contributed materially to the success of Monday evening's entertainment. The Sunday offerings and the proceeds of Monday's supper and concert amounted to over two thousand two hundred dollars.

Approval was given by the Legislature to the bill of J. E. Jamieson (Conservative, East Simcoe), to increase the qualifications of candidates for municipal office. Under Mr. Jamieson's bill the qualifications will be: In a village, for freehold, $200; leasehold, $400. In a township, for freehold, $400; for leasehold $800. In a town, for freehold, $600; for leasehold, $1,200. In a city for freehold, $1,000; for leasehold, $2,000. In unorganized territories, for a township, except at the first election, the qualifications are, for a freehold, $100; for a leasehold, $200. In a city or town for freehold, $400; for leasehold $800.

"Walk in love," Eph. 5-2; "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths," Prov. 3-6; "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God," Romans 8-28; "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of His good pleasure," Phil. 2-13; "Fear not for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name, thou are Mine," Isa. 43-1; "Let the words of thy mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer," Ps. 19-14; "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost," Luke 19-10.

He keeps me from all want and ill,
With loving eye, He guides me still,
His peace and joy my spirit fill,
O loving seeker of the lost,
How great for me Thy toil and cost.

A BIBLE LOVER.

"No sugar. No eggs.
No extras to use;
Prepared in five minutes,
It's Du-Ko I choose."

For delicious desserts. Put up in three flavors, Lemon, Chocolate and Maple Cream. For sale by all grocers.

DESERONTO.

The Ladies' Aid of the Church of the Redeemer, held an unusually interesting and successful tea at the home of Mrs. Chisholm on Tuesday afternoon. The house was prettily decorated with elephants and plants. Tea was served at 5 o'clock, Mrs. Harper presiding at the tea table, assisted by a bevy of young ladies. After this came the feature of the occasion, being the purchase and display by each of the ladies of the numerous gifts (white elephants) which had been donated by those present. The various articles which were drawn at random, naturally occasioned much merriment to the many guests. The name, "White Elephant" originated from an idea conceived by one of the bright minds of the church. The idea was this. Many people have in their homes an article or two for which they have no use, perhaps a present, or a useless bought and its only use is to take up room. These articles are parceled up and put in a White Elephant sale. They are bought at a low price by the persons present and no one knows just what the purchase is until after the sale.

Mr. Fred Cummins and Mr. W. Stainton were in Trenton on Tuesday on business.

The hockey match, Mohawks vs. Married Men, played on the ice at Deseronto on Tuesday night resulted in a win for the Mohawks, 4-4.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Stanley Wales spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gibbard were in Toronto a few days last week.

Mr. Alpine Woods attended the School Trustees' Association meeting in Kingston last week.

Miss Abbie Judson is home from Kingston spending a short holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Judson.

Miss Georgie Robinson returned last week from Toronto, where she underwent an operation.

Mrs. E. W. Metcalf is in Detroit attending her daughter, Mrs. Williams, who is quite ill.

Miss Evelyn Toner, Strathcona, spent last week in Kingston, the guest of Miss Elsie Woods.

Mrs. M. Haggerty is visiting friends in Unionville and Toronto.

Mr. Jas. A. Ferguson, Montreal, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Jas. Douglas.

Mrs. T. A. Adair and daughter, Gertrude, of Oshawa, are guests of Mrs. Geo. Bull, Bridge street.

Miss Hazel L. VanAlstyne, attending Queen's, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mrs. Chas. Carr, Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. D. Black.

Mrs. German Wagar, of Enterprise, spent Tuesday last in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Young, Clayton, N. Y., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Shipman.

Mrs. R. J. Brown, Trenton is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Griffiths.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daly, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jewell attended the Kiwanis dance in Kingston on Tuesday of last week.

Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, New York, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. E. Smith.

Mrs. Glenn, New Rochelle, N.Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Coates.

Mr. R. J. Delong has purchased the residence of the late Mrs. Jas. Daly.

Mrs. C. A. Anderson is visiting friends in Belleville.

Mrs. (Rev.) A. J. Terrill is visiting her sister in Toronto.

Mrs. F. L. Hooper and Mrs. Thos. Symington were in Toronto last week for the Galli Curci concert.

Miss Minnie Smith, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. L. Boyes, returned to St. Thomas on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, of Enterprise, returned home on Tuesday last, after spending a week in Kingston with her sister at the Hotel Dieu.

Mrs. German Wagar, of Enterprise, is visiting her father, Mr. Chester Brown, Donald street, Napanee.

Mr. Ed. Carnahan is taking possession of the farm at Gretna lately vacated by Mr. Jas. Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie Sharpe, who have been spending the winter with relatives at Sillsville, left for their home in Saskatchewan on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jackson and son, Donald, Enterprise, left last week for San Antonio, Texas, where they expect to remain for three months.

BIRTHS

Pyke—At Adolphustown, on Saturday, March 1st, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pyke, a son.

Reid—At Napanee, on Monday, March 3rd, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanley Reid, a daughter.

Young—At South Napanee, on Monday, Feb. 18th, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Young, a son.—Wallace Albert.

DEATHS

Smith—At Napanee, on Friday, Feb. 29th, 1924, Harry E. Smith, aged 50 years.

Truscott—At North Fredericksburgh, on Thursday, Feb. 28th, 1924, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin Truscott, aged 45 years.

Williams—At Napanee, on Friday, Feb. 29th, 1924, Geo. Hurlburt Williams, aged 75 years, 4 months.

Young—At South Napanee, on Monday, Feb. 18th, 1924, Wallace Albert, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Young.

CAMDEN EAST.

The past few days have been very fine weather.

Mrs. Susan Robinson has returned home after spending two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Hamilton, and family, Lapums West.

Mr. Ford Walker, of N. Y. State spent last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walker, at the Lennox paper mills, also with his sister, Mrs. Harry Robinson, and Mr. Robinson, at Bethel street.

There were several on the sick list around the village last week, but all are getting better at time of writing.

Mr. Archie Alcombrack left on Tuesday morning for the Kingston Hospital and was operated on for appendicitis on the same day and is doing nicely at time of writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Macdonald, of Lapums West, took dinner on Tuesday last ith his mother, Mrs. Macdonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lewis, of Maine, is spending a few days with his sister, since the latter's return from a visit to his brother, Mr. W. Lewis.

Mr. E. B. Amey unloaded a carload of flour, grain and bran on Tuesday last.

Mrs. J. W. Amey spent a few days with her son, Arthur Amey, and family, at Bicknell's corners West.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Valentine and family, Violet, spent Tuesday afternoon at B. Amey's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henderson, Napanee, spent Tuesday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stewart, and called in the afternoon on Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Amey.

BROADCLOTH PRINCESS SLIPS, $2.95

Are obtainable in Navy, Black, Brown, Sand, White, Flesh, Grey and Tangerine. Sizes from 36 to 44.

WHY NOT ?

Isaac—Oi, oi ! Der vedding invitation says R. S. V. P. Vot does dot mean ?

Jacob—Ach ! such ignorance ! Dot means to bring Real Silver Vedding Presents!—Yellow Jacket.

GINGHAM HOUSEDRESSES ON SALE AT ROBINSON'S

Reg. $3.25 for $2.19.
Reg. $3.75 for $2.69.

They are going fast. Quantity is limited—get yours.

Get in "Tune" with Station "ROBINSON'S DEPENDABLE SERVICE"

Each season finds Canadian manufacturers, importers and retailers forging ahead. Each season finds "Robinson's" Fabrics, and "Robinson's" Ready-to-Wears better than the last. Marked superiority in every department is one of our early 1924 accomplishments. Let us make you acquainted with the new spring merchandise. THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED.

WE HAVE SCORED ANOTHER KNOCKOUT SPRING COATS IN ALL WOOL VELOURS $17.50 EACH

You'll agree, we are sure, that these Velour Coats are outstanding value. We selected them from hundreds of models, we chose them because they represent the "most" in style and quality that we could find in Canada.

They come in four different styles and in as many different colors. Obtainable are suitably styled coats for all sizes from 16 Misses' to 44 Women's.

Embroidery, floss stitching, self ribbing and strapping are used in diversified ways for trimming.

Grey, Sand, Castor and Beaver are the shades.

SPRING WAISTS TAKE ON IMPORTANT AIRS THE OVERBLOUSE IS STILL IN THE LIMELIGHT

Other styles as Jacquettes and Shirts come and go in the waist trade, yet it remains for the Overblouse to fill the demands of the well-dressed woman's wardrobe for Spring.

CREPE-DE-CHINE is one of the most fashionable fabrics imaginable. Quite frequently a plain shade is combined with a paisley. Many very unique combinations are obtainable.

SILK KNITTED FABRICS are also used very extensively for waists this season. They are obtainable in a clever assortment of sport shades which add just the required touch of color to the dignified suit in Navy and Black. This type of waist also goes splendidly with sport skirts. Priced from $3.95 up in all sizes.

LEATHER LABEL OVER-HAULS Of Special Interest to Men who wear Overhauls and Overshirts.

Reduced — Discontinued Lines — Reduced

We have one hundred and ten pairs of Over-Hauls and fifty Over-Shirts of lines that we have decided to discontinue, to be disposed of at prices which should interest every wearer of Over-Hauls and Over-Shirts. Over-Hauls with bib, may plain Black, sizes 32, 34, 36, 42 and 44. Over-Shirts in plain Blue, Blue with White stripe and plain Black, sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. They are all well-known Brands—"Leather Label," "Peabody's," "Brotherhood," etc. Cotton materials are constantly advancing in price, therefore this is a very opportune time to stock up in Over-Hauls or Over-Shirts. See these lines at $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50 per garment.

THE MAN IN NAVY BLUE SERGE

Enjoys the confidence of being well dressed if its one of Robinson's $30 Blue Suits he's wearing.

Most every man should have a Blue Suit as it maintains his preparedness for almost every occasion in which capacity our splendidly tailored all wool Serge has won immense popularity.

Designed for men of stout or regular build, these Suits have Coats in two or three button sacque styles, showing especial nicety of tailoring in the lapels, button holes, pocket flaps, etc. Trousers will be finished either plain or with cuffs. Sizes 34 to 46. Price $30.00.

MEN'S GLOVES FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR

We are showing an exceptionally good line of Men's Cape Gloves for spring wear. They come in beautiful shades of Brown and are silk lined. Our special price, $1.75 pair.

MEN'S SOFT COLLARS

Two new shapes just in. One is all white and comes in a very low shape. The other is white with a hair-line stitching. 35c., 3 for $1.00.

MEN'S NECKWEAR

A special line just received from the House of Tooke. Narrow shapes, beautiful colorings. Only 5 dozen. Special 75c. each.

MEN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT ROBES

Remarked by several customers as "The best value they have seen."

The quality is not only good, but they are much more roomy than the average night robe. Colors are Blue Stripe, Grey Stripe, Pink Stripe. Sizes 15 to 18. $2.00 each.

SEE THE EXCEPTIONAL VALUE WE ARE SHOWING IN A MEDIUM WEIGHT WORK HOSE FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR

It's different altogether from the so-called low priced socks that are being sold today. Dark Grey in color. Only a limited quantity. Our special price, 25c. pair.

WHEN VALUE BECKONS IT IS ALWAYS WISE TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION

Two special silk values are included in this week's offering.

Value No. 1—36 in. Black Duchess, superior weight and high gloss, guaranteed pure silk. Very special, $1.98 per yd.

Value No. 2—This Black Duchess Satin is a wonderful example of value giving. Rich in finish, very desirable in weight, and absolutely dependable for ideal service. A dress made from this quality will be an economical investment.

REPLACE YOUR KITCHEN UTENSILS WHICH WEAR OUT WITH BEAUTIFUL AND DURABLE ALUMINUM

Notwithstanding the higher cost of these utensils we are continuing our special sale prices on all Aluminum utensils.

See our big specials for $1.59, including 6½ qt. lock lid Potato Pots, 9 qt. Preserving or Utility Kettles, 2 qt. Tea Kettles, 6 cup and 4 cup Tea Pots, 5 and 6 cup Coffee Percolators, Saucepan sets, 1, 1½ and 2 qt. sizes (sett of 3), best quality Frying Pans, large size, Double Boilers in the two popular sizes, 1½ and 2 qt. and others.

ONWARD SLIDING FURNITURE SHOES SAVE YOUR FLOORS AND RUGS

These very desirable furniture shoes come with either glass or metal bottoms and in a variety of styles and sizes to suit the various kinds of furniture. These shoes were invented to take the place of the old-time wheel castors and are guaranteed not to injure your polished floors, your carpets and your rugs. They come in sizes for kitchen chairs, for pianos, for chesterfields, for beds, boxes, tables and for practically every piece of furniture made.

The "Onward Shoe" is considered the best furniture shoe constructed, for heavier pieces of furniture, the shoes are made exceptionally durable.

Many people are replacing their old castors with new Onward Shoes. If you make the change you'll never go back.

For setts of four shoes the prices range from 40c. to $2.75.

For Pianos and heavy furniture the price per sett is $4.50. Consult our carpet men for complete information.

DOUBLE FACED VELOUR IS AGAIN OBTAINABLE GOOD SHADES ARE NOW IN STOCK

The absence of this very popular fabric from the trade during the war created a real hardship. Its return has solved many drapery problems. You will find it exceptionally attractive for portiers, for side curtains, for upholstering and for cushions.

The grade we are featuring has a very closely woven pile, that greatly improves with use. It comes 50 in. wide.

Many wonderful achievements have been made in dyeing these Velour fabrics. You will find they possess a rich, soft, lustrous sheen that blends with your other hangings successfully. A great variety of shades are obtainable.

The popular colors are, Blue, Rose and Brown. This season we are featuring only the best quality manufactured. Guaranteed sunfast and priced $4.95 per yd.

TIME NOW TO THINK OF HOUSE-CLEANING REQUIREMENTS

Choosing your requirements in Cretonnes, Chintzs and Art Sateens for hangings, comforters or cushion covers is made easy when selecting from the extensive stock procurable in our Staple Department.

A special 34 in. wide Drapery Chintz for Comforters, Cushions or Curtains comes in neat floral pattern in shades of Pink, Yellow and Blue at 25c. yd.

A large range to choose from in yard wide Chintz in every needed shade and pattern in price from 30c. up to 75c. yd.

Art Sateens come in widths from 29 in. to 36 in., priced from 40c. up to 95c. yd.

Two very special Art Sateens, 36 in. wide can be had at 75c. and 90c. yd.

Art Cambric, 36 in. wide is very specially priced at 55c. yard.

Any request for samples will be gladly and promptly filled.

OTHER SPECIALS ARE

4 quart Tea Kettles, $1.98.
5 quart Tea Kettles, $2.25. Insets for same 79c.
1 quart Dippers, 39c., 4 quart Saucepans $1.00.
Child's 3-piece sett, very special, 59c., (plate, cup and saucer).
½ pint Jelly Moulds, 25c.; one pint Mould 35c.; 1 qt. Mould 45c.; Individual sizes 7c. each.
Large stirring spoons 19c. and 25c. each.
Water Pails $1.75. Jelly Cake Plate 25c.
Pie Plates, 9 and 10 in., 30c. and 45c.
4 quart Potato Pots, a popular size, $1.29.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED

We close at 12 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.